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WAR

A NOVEL

JOHN LUTHER LONG

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CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

...' I says, kind of humble, "that's ...officer. Some of us ought to go. ...ak about it often. But Dave's ...and reckless, and Jon's hand- ...I hate to think about 'em being ...the legs or cut in the face ...shes. Or with just one leg or ...I see so many cripples coming ...I wish we could have war with- ...ting or cutting. When we get ...all the nice young men will ...crutches. What then? Some ...to be licked. And the other ...need the young men to build ...again. Why, we won't have ...when it's done and will have ...right on the ground after ...shot and burned up. No ...e ain't looking ahead, I ex- ...ck at us. It was hard enough ...living out of the old farm ...What do you think it's going ...ward? And, then, Mr. Offi- ...gh I ain't as pretty as my ...wouldn't let me go alone— ...I'm willing if that'll keep ...in one piece. You see—I ...you suspect it, anyhow—we ...fighters, and we hate to hurt ...things—and to be apart. If ...we'll all have to go. And, ...e couldn't all get in the ...mpany. So, who'd take care ...boys if they got sick? And ...they take care of me? I expect. ...ts much worse—some'll have ...

...must get worse before it can ...ter," said the officer. "And ...that time comes you must take ...place in the ranks, or prove your ...otherwise. But, for the present ...s, probably, more useful here. ...spect the arrest of Mallory now, ...tter who he may be. Be sure ...no one of your office."

"...even Dave and Jon?"

"...one," says the officer. "Es- ...Dave and Jon. And by the ...is Betsy any pies on hand?"

...forgets and laughs and opens ...ersack.

"...so" says I. "You were never ...efore! I just wonder who told ...bout the pies—and Betsy! Ha ...

...I didn't exactly get him. One ...man nudged him and whispers. ...dear man," he laughs, "Betsy ...r pies are known all through ...tion army!"

"...ought I had you," says I, "but ...me—and you shall have the ...being smarter than me and ...such a fine compliment at ...

...he got the pies—and dropped ...papers out of his bag as he ...d it for Betsy to put them in. ...'em up and yells after him. ...is out of sight, laughing, and ...nd noise, before I can think. ...ut the papers in my pocket. ...ght that they would soon be back ...and I'd give 'em to him.

CHAPTER XV.

Was the Tapestry of Penelope?

...ks my carbine, and has some ...thoughts before they all come ...I had gone too far. I was ...of myself. But it was always so ...they got me talking Union and ...I had sworn to arrest a spy! ...He resisted, to fire on him! It ...me shiver. I wished I hadn't ...But, I believe that if I hadn't, ...have taken me along. And ...of the children coming home ...ding me gone! And after being ...way—I'd never get a chance ...them know about it. I had heard ...when you got taken to Fort War- ...Fortress Monroe, you were ...Besides, I had promised that I ...to tell any one. Now, look at ...I never had a secret from the ...

...came first. And she had a ...ble which she hadn't taken ...when she went to town.

"...is it?" asked I.

"...," she laughs, kind of ex- ...hysterical, " if you think ...I'll remember that I hadn't ...clothes when I came, and I ...got many since. Don't you ...a girl's clothes—especially cer- ...ner ones— wear out?"

"...urse," says I, "of course. It's ...I never thought of clothes ...I'm so unused to women."

"...bother, daddy," she says, as ...ately, "I got some right here— ...ye once made!"

"...ed about it. I couldn't under- ...nd! A girl crying about new ...

"...ot to make 'em all? I'll get ...ry to do it for you. She needs ...ings, anyhow."

"...I must make them myself!" ...then.

"...I thought it was funny, that ...sad look came into her eyes ...I said that, instead of the ...ch-joy look a girl would have ...making her own pretty clothes. ...often now!

"...pose no one can see them," I ..."when they're done?"

"...," she says. "No, you will ...e them!"

...again the sick look came in her ...

"...I shall be secret—with my ...cked, while I'm working on ...won't mind, will you, for a ...while?"

"...I says, "but the boys?"

"...the boys!" she says, suddenly ...away and choking. "I'm tired ...tired. I'll go straight to my ...

...with her as far as the stair- ...There she stopped, a couple of ...and says, so pitiful that I ...comforting her:

"...dear, did your passions ever lead ...re you oughtn't to go? Where ...now?"

"...don't know what you mean," ...

"...that you were very ...say at me — uncon- ...betrayed me to enemies—or ...that some brute would come ...me, put me in prison, kill ...then, when you repented and ...

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Tablet Gives New Version of the Fall

THE flood preceded the fall of man, according to Prof. Stephen Langdon's literal translation of the newly discovered tablet concerning the Sumerian account of these events.

Prof. Langdon, who is connected with Jesus College, Oxford, has just delivered this transiation to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. He discovered part of the tablet when he was here a year ago, but translated it only recently. Then he sent to the university for the remainder of the tablet, and this was found agreeing with the version of the earlier translation, which said that Noah had eaten the forbidden fruit. In the Bible it was Noah who drank too much wine and became tipsy.

"The tablet," said Prof. Langdon in his summary, "begins by describing the land of primeval bliss, which it locates at Dilmun, an island in the Persian gulf, and probably connected with the mainland in prehistoric times. In this paradise dwelled mankind, whom Nintud, the Creatress, with the help of Enlil, had created. In what way is not said, but the verb employed in one passage suggests a fashioning with the hands of some sort. From other passages we might infer that men were born as the natural offspring of Nintud and the Earth-God Enlil. But Semitic tradition, as we have it in Babylonian legends, and Greek historians, represents man as fashioned by the gods, although here, too, the verb 'banu' means both 'to beget' and 'to build.'

"In paradise Enki, the Water God and Lord of All Wisdom, rules over mankind with his consort, Damkina or Ninella. After a long period Enki became dissatisfied with man because 'he did not come unto him,' which I take to mean that man did not render unto the gods the homage due them, for we know from Semitic sources that the gods created man that they might have someone to render them homage. For this reason Enki sends the flood, and frail men dissolved the tallow in the deluge. But the King of Dilmun and certain pious ones are summoned to the shores of the river by Nintud, then embark on a ship.

"After the deluge this king is called Tagtug, the divine, a name which is most probably rendered into Semitic by 'Muhu' (God's wrath) is appeased. And this Tagtug lives in a garden, is himself a gardener, and the wise Enki reveals unto him wisdom. The Greek historians, too, preserve this legend in the story of Oannes, who rose from the Persian gulf to teach men wisdom in primeval times. And so Tagtug, as in the Hebrew story of Adam, plants a garden, names the trees and plants and is permitted to eat of all but the Cassia tree.

"The Cassia in Sumerian documents is the herb of healing par excellence, as well as in Semitic and Greek medicine. The legends in regard to it probably told of its being the plant which bestowed absolute immortality. Of this plant Tagtug was not to eat, for thereby he would attain eternal life. Mankind until this time possessed extreme longevity, but not immortality. Tagtug, however, on his own initiative, takes and eats. He is cursed by Nintud and becomes a prey to disease and ordinary mortality. Thus in the original Sumerian story Noah, the survivor of the flood, is the one who eats from the tree of life. No woman is concerned in this disobedience, which resulted in our loss of perfect health, peace and countless years.

"From certain grammatical sources which connect the Cassia with the serpent and the curse I infer, however, that the Sumerians had a tradition regarding the serpent tempter, which induced man to eat from the tree of life. It is possible, too, that from some other source we may yet obtain evidence that in Sumerian tradition a woman, too, figured in this infinite sin. Our document, however, mentions no wife of Tagtug.

"After the loss of eternal bliss the state of man evidently became painful and troubled. Therefore, the gods sent them eight divine patrons to heal disease, to care for the fields and preside over the various arts."

WINGED GERMAN IN MIDAIR

French Aviator Is a Terror to Aerial Invaders.

Jules Vedrines, the noted French aviator, has won his second fight against a German in midair. In the latest battle Vedrines spied a German daringly reconnoitering the position of the allies. The Frenchman ascended from the rear until he was above the craft of the enemy, and as he skimmed along sent a fusilade at the airman with his automatic gun.

The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed, both collapsing to the ground within 15 minutes after Vedrines took the air for his second fight with a German aviator.

Four wounded Scotch soldiers witnessed the encounter between a German and an English airship. The French and English crafts maneuvered until they got above the German machine and then fired. The German craft volplaned toward earth and came down safely in the British lines. Men rushed to the machine expecting to find a prisoner, but the German was dead. He had been shot through the head, but had set the levers for the descent before he died.

GERMANS ACCUSE ALGERIANS

Wounded German officers, arriving at Berlin, accuse the Algerian troops fighting with the allies in France of atrocities. They charge that the French officers are unable to tame the wild natures of the African fighters, who delight in torturing the wounded and mutilating the dead upon the battlefield.

"They have been guilty of the most aggravated cruelties, some of which I witnessed," declared one German officer. "There have been numerous instances where headless German soldiers have been found. The Turcos had decapitated them, carrying off the heads as trophies of battle.

"Credit must be given to these Africans as fighters, though. They have no regard for human life and have not the slightest conception of fear."

FRENCH FOREIGN TROOPS ON DUTY IN BELGIUM

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An encampment of Singalese troops in Belgium. France is using many of her foreign troops in the campaign against the Germans.

American Clergyman Declares War in Europe Is a Holocaust

IT is not war, it is a holocaust. The greatest slaughter in the world's history is going on behind that consorship curtain in France. When the world learns of the price that has been paid, it will be staggered—sick at heart."

This was the lenguage used by the Rev. Father James Malloy, an American priest, upon his arrival in New York last Friday direct from Liverpool.

He said he still had the smell of powder in his nostrils and the moans of the wounded in his ears. Father Malloy served for two weeks and five days as chaplain on Gen. French's staff. He took part with the British expeditionary force in the heartbreaking retreat from Mons to Senlis, and in the discharge of his duties, spent most of his time on the firing line or in the improvised field hospitals.

"My parish is at North Island, New Zealand," said Father Mallow. "I had gone to England on a leave of absence and was on my way to Trenton, N. J., my birthplace, when the expeditionary force was being prepared for its journey to Belgium and France, and I was asked to go along as regimental chaplain. I accepted the post, and a short time later found myself in Belgium with a force numbering 150,000 men, consisting of three army corps.

"Almost from the moment we landed we were in the thick of the most dreadful carnage the mind could conceive. We moved into Belgium and formed the extreme left of the retreating French line, coming into contact with the German forces first at Mons. There, for two terrible days and nights, our troops fought blindly against an overwhelmingly superior force of Germans.

"How the Germans did pound that British line. They came on—and on—never stopping, never even faltering. It was like the waves of a great blue-gray sea, rolling up through a fog. One wave would break and die away, but another would be right behind it, pushing on inexorably. The German commanders threw their men into the face of the British fire with absolute recklessness, counting on sheer weight of numbers to overwhelm us.

"It is a waste of words to attempt to describe it. In the first place, there is an overwhelming sense of unreality about it. There you are, in the midst of a vast throng of men, who are engaged in killing another vast throng of men, of whom they never catch a glimpse, and who, in turn, are equally busy killing the first throng. And all by machinery, by perfect machinery, designed and built solely to kill men with mathematical precision.

The Terrible Artillery.

"The German artillery is terrible. I have seen one shell enter a little hill and explode, carrying away the whole top of the hill. And I have seen a whole company of British soldiers wiped out by the explosion of a single shell. The Germans place their chief reliance on their artillery. Their infantrymen are poor shots, and, as the English soldiers put it, cannot 'stand steel.' They break under a bayonet charge.

"The night fighting, to me, was the most weird experience of all. The allies had 35 aeroplanes, and all during the retreat the aviators were busy day and night, but especially at night. You could hear a whirring overhead and by straining your eyes would be able to make out dimly the outlines of a flying aeroplane. Then you would see a tiny spark, high in the air followed soon by a terrific explosion directly underneath. That meant that the French flyers had discovered a detachment of Germans and had dropped a bomb.

"It was all horrible. To my last day I will never get out of my mind the picture or ghastly death those battlefields present. But I heard of no dumdum bullets, nor did I personally come across any authenticated stories of German atrocities. The morale of the British troops is excellent, and to a man they idolize Gen. French and would march against certain death at a second's notice if he should give the word.

Men Sing Between Volleys.

"In a modern battle there is an overpowering sense of unreality," said Father Malloy. "The business of seeing men kill each other seems mechanical because of the preponderance of the machine element in the affair, the human element simply bleeds and dies, but the machines continue in their perfection of slaughter.

"The conduct of the English and Irish soldiers in the trenches was surprising. These men stood, behind shoulder-high mountains of dirt, facing level sprays of death in front, yet cracking jokes and singing snatches of music hall ballads between volleys. Stupendous bravery, I call it, or stupendous absence of nerves.

"I've heard men, under the crashing fire of the terrible German guns and with comrades dropping all about them, unite in roaring 'It's a long road to Tipperary,' as if they were in barracks. Sometimes I'd hear a big Irishman call out to another in the trenches, 'Well, I winged the Dutchman all right.' The business of killing with them seemed personal, and to partake somewhat of a sporting event."

England Lost 1,376 Men When Her Cruisers Were Destroyed by Submarines

THE British admiralty has published a list of 779 petty officers, non-commissioned officers and sailors rescued after the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sunk by a German submarine attack in the North sea. A list of sixty officers who were rescued was made public previously. The total number of survivors, as given in the official lists, is 839.

According to estimates made from the latest assignment lists of the navy, the three ships carried 2,217 officers and men. The total number lost, according to these estimates, is 1,376.

The loss of the men and the ships they navigated was a severe blow to the British public. Following the report of the disaster last week there was a public demand for immediate vigorous action by the great navy.

Capt. Berkhout of the steamer Titan, who saved over 100 British sailors, witnessed the fight between the cruisers and the submarines. Some of the rescued sailors claim that two out of three of the attacking submarines were sunk. As will be seen, only one submarine was seen sailing off.

"The fight took place about 7 o'clock this (Tuesday morning, at which time I saw a German submarine steering away at great speed.

"Far away on the horizon I saw three cruisers—the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue—and after a while I noticed that one of them had gone. I did not pay particular attention at the time, but when I next turned to look for them I noticed another had disappeared. There was some smoke and I heard a slight explosion.

"At once I dashed in their direction and on arriving in the vicinity I lowered away two boats to rescue a large number of men I saw swimming about in the water. Altogether I picked up 111 men and three officers. All were naked, for they had thrown off their clothes in the water. One of the officers was Commander W. S. Sells of Portsmouth. His wrist watch had stopped at 5 minutes past 7 and it was 10 o'clock that I picked him up. All were exhausted.

"As soon as the commander was brought on board he dropped down exhausted. He was given wine, and in about 10 minutes he came round. Then he smiled and said it was a long swim.

"While I was on my way the remaining cruiser rolled over and sank. When I arrived I was pleased to find that two Lowestoft cutters had reached the spot before me. They were pulling naked men out of the water. One boat was about full of men and other men were struggling all around, but they were nearly exhausted and almost numb from the cold. Many were clinging to wreckage, one group clustering around a floating table.

"Commander Sells told me of the trying experience of a brave little midshipman. It appears that the midshipman was on board the first vessel which was struck, and as she was settling down he jumped overboard and swam clear of the tremendous vortex which the disappearance of the ship had created. He was picked up by another of the cruisers, but soon she also was struck by the submarine's torpedo and in her turn began to settle down. Though he had again to jump into the water, he was uninjured by the explosion and cleared the downward suction. A third cruiser rescued him, but he had not long been on board her before she also received her death wound. Again he got clear and clung to a piece of wreckage, from which he was rescued.

"This midshipman was pleased when we of the Titan rescued him, and we asked if he would not come with us. He preferred to go back to England, however, and accorddingly we put him on board a destroyer and hope he is safe at home now. The destroyer also took most of the men I picked up.

"The Flora picked up over 200 and the Lowestoft's boats rescued others before I came up. One destroyer came up too late to rescue any, but she took away some of the men to England. Those engaged in the work of rescue had to row among floating naked bodies."

Abe Martin

Some folks crave somethin' sour an' some somethin' sweet, but ther's a time in everybuddy's life when nothin' 'll hit th' spot but ham an' eggs.

All work an' no pay has a whole lot t' do with Jack leavin' th' ole home place.

DEADLY GERMAN SIEGE GUN

Invention of American May Revolutionize Warfare.

The new German siege gun and shell used with such disastrous results to Belgian and French forts during the war in Europe appears to have sounded the knell of fortresses for all time to come. The demolition at Liege of steel defenses bear striking testimony to the power of this new arm. A single projectile demolished utterly walls of reinforced cement and steel, ripped open steel towers and piled the mass upon the fort's defenders.

This instrument of death, which is revolutionizing warfare, is the invention of Louis Gathmann, a German resident of Chicago and a naturalized citizen of the United States. The Chicago invention is said to have been rejected by the United States government except for coast defense, after a long series of tests held at Sandy Hook experiment station in 1898. Later Gathmann sold his invention to the Krupps.

Roger B. McCullen and his brothers, of Chicago, helped finance the early manufacture of the shells for experiment purposes. The first shells were made in a small Chicago machine shop. Later the United States government appropriated $200,000 to test the invention and a special gun was built to hurl the gigantic projectiles, which were 18 inches in diameter, weighed 1,800 pounds and carried more than 600 pounds of gun cotton or nitroglycerine. The first shells were four feet long and built in two sections, which screwed together. In the tests at Sandy Hook the projectiles were successfully hurled 12 miles.

The new arm has proven one of the revelations of the war in Europe and demonstrated that governments are able to keep secrets and have weapons of which other nations do not dream.

When Dogs Covered Retreat.

A Belgian paper tells of a battery that was surrounded by the Germans after the ammunition had been exhausted. The men determined to make a rush with clubbed rifles, using their bayonets as daggers. Seeing their masters roughly treated, the Belgian dogs used in hauling the light guns, joined in so effectually that the gunners were enabled to break through the lines while the dogs covered their retreat.

A popular drink among the peasants of Russia is called quass. It is made by pouring warm water over rye or barley meal. It is a fermented liquor and is very sour, but has been used for years by these poverty-stricken people.

WAR IN BRIEF

AT the end of another week, making two weeks of continuous fighting, it was believed that a critical stage of the mighty war for both allies and Germans had been reached. Saturday found the battle still raging from Noyon to the Vosages Mountains. The Anglo-French forces were attempting to outflank Gen. Von Kluck's reinforced left wing. They had made new advances, but these appeared partly offset by a German rush across the Meuse river near St. Mihiel, in the eastern sphere of fighting and about 20 miles south of the fortress of Verdun. Enormous casualties on both sides were reported. From Berlin came the report that the Germans had taken the offensive and driven the allies back 12 miles. In the German capital it was also stated that the kaiser's losses in eight weeks of war amounted to 78,240 killed, wounded and missing.

Rain and snow added to the discomforts of the campaign in France during the past week. The result was to stir the people at home to the work of providing warmer footwear and underclothing for their heroes in the field. The general public mind seems to have come to a full realization that the war is not to be a short one.

Many estimates of the cost of the war have been made, but one that seems conservative when compared with others, is made by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation, a shrewd business man. Upon his recent return from Europe he estimated the daily cost of the conflict at $40,000,000. Accepting these figures as correct, the cost to date, 56 days at the time this is written, amounts to $2,240,000,000, irrespective of war indemnities. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 lasted 405 days and cost about $3,000,000,000. If the present conflict lasts as long—a little more than 13 months—the cost will be $16,200,000,000, according to the Gary figures. The United States civil war lasted 2,456 days and cost $8,000,000,000.

Lord Kitchener's new army of 150,000 men was inspected Saturday by King George and Queen Mary. This new army, containing many veterans, is being whipped into shape for immediate service.

The Krupp gun factory in Germany is being operated day and night. The gun and ammunition departments alone are being operated, but these keep 40,000 men constantly employed.

To German protests against her failure to resent the violation of her neutrality by Japanese troops, China has replied that she sees no reason for acting.

Things seem to be going well with the Russians. Their campaign is progressing slowly, but whether the czar's ambition to ride into Berlin at the head of his army will ever be realized is another question. The road is rough. The isolation of the Galician stronghold of Przemsyl, heretofore emphasized in dispatches from Petrograd as forecasting a triumphant Russian march to Cracow and thence to Vienna nad Budapest, apparently, has been made complete by the occupation of Khyrow, 20 miles south of Przemsyl and close to the junction of railroad lines connecting with Jaroslau, the important railroad center taken by the Russian troops some time ago.

A report from Bordeaux says the Germans are paying marked attention to the home of President Poincare, president of France, and the members of his family. Poincare's country home at Sanpigny, in the department of Meuse, 25 miles south of Verdun, has been bombarded. The home of the president's parents at Nubecourt was previously pillaged.

Soldiers Lived on Apples.

The Petrograd correspondent of a London paper says that Gen. Russzky's army, in pursuit of the Austrians toward Lemberg, left all transports behind them and for six days lived on apples. This was cited by the correspondent as showing the great energy of the Russian soldiers, who were able to endure forced marches and continued fighting on such a diet.

Another Revolution Opens in Mexico

MORE "watchful waiting" is necessary on the part of the United States government. Mexico has had a fresh attack of internal trouble as a result of the differences existing between Provisional President Carranza and General Villa.

As a result of the changed conditions, the Washington government has countermanded the order calling the United States troops from Vera Cruz. Friday, Secrtary of War Garrison gave instructions to General Funston not to make any arrangements to evacuate Vera Cruz for ten days.

News of the final break between the "First Chief" and Villa was printed Thursday, September 24, when troops began moving in expectation of a battle.

The break between General Villa and his former chief arose over Villa's demand that the vast estates of the wealthy men of Mexico be divided up and the land parceled out among the peons. Since General Carranza has been at the head of the government in Mexico City, he has made no move toward carrying out this reform, although the revolution which put him at the head of the republic was an uprising of peons.

General Villa had promised the men of his army that each should have a farm after the war. In some parts of Chihuahua, after Villa had conquered that district, he acted independently of Carranza by splitting up gigantic ranches himself, and giving away the ground to his soldiers.

Villa's Declaration.

This declaration, taken from Villa's proclamation of war, is the real keynote of the situation as it exists today:

"In view of the attitude of Venustiano Carranza, which has been the cause of great injury to our country, and since he could never govern a republic, nor make happy a country which aspires to real democracy, a country which wants to have a government emanating from the people, subject to an interpretation of the national feelings, we have been obliged to renounce him as commander-in-chief of the constitutionalists' army, in charge of executive power, and we have declared hostilities."

General Villa at once rushed troops southward from Torreon as fast as troop trains could be made up.

Although Carranza has the advantage of controlling the capital, Villa's big army is equipped for a long, vigorous war. The soldiers of the former bandit are loyal to him, while Carranza is believed to have no general on his staff equal to Villa from a standpoint of strategic ability.

Carranza will probably be able to command the use of a large section of the federal army, which had fought for Huerta. Villa can raise an army of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, if not more.

Carranza on Defensive.

Immediately following Villa's action Carranza notified the Washington government that he will not attack Gen. Villa and his forces, but will remain on the defensive and resist attack.

The first chief's communication declared the national convention would be held as scheduled on October 1, when a provisional government would be established, which he hoped would be satisfactory to the United States.

The causes of the conflict between the two men are well understood by President Wilson and he was not surprised by recent developments.

Administration officials, it is said, expect an entire change of policy by Carranza in the near future and that he will yield to the major demands of Gen. Villa.

Gen. Villa demands a prompt settlement of the land problem, which has been the basis of all recent revolutions in Mexico. Carranza, being a property holder, is inclined to go slow on land reforms and is showing a stubborn spirit which has alienated many of the constitutionalists. Zapata, it is understood, has promised to support the government if it divides the great estates of Mexico among the masses of the Mexican people and afford the equitable distribution of the land.

Villa insists, in addition, that Carranza declare his intentions speedily. If Carranza intends to run for the presidency of the nation he cannot act, even unofficially, as provisional president, Villa states. The northern general insists that the "First Chief" cease his dilatory tactics.

Political Maneuvering.

Although the latest quarrel between Villa and Carranza is attributed by Carranza to Villa's detention of Obregon and failure to explain that act, well informed officials believe the rupture was the culmination of weeks of political maneuvering on the part of both Villa and Carranza, in which each endeavored to control the national convention called for October 1, to designate a provisional president. Carranza retained his title as first chief, declining to assume the character of provisional president, as that would have made him ineligible to run for the presidency under the constitution. It was agreed that a provisional president would be selected to conduct a general election in which it was generally understood that Carranza would be a candidate. Villa contends that the system of representation for the convention is not the same as he agreed to at the Torreon conference when the first troubles between Carranza and Villa were adjusted. There it was declared that for every thousand soldiers, one delegate should be sent to the convention. No governors of states or lesser military chiefs were to attend. Carranza, nevertheless, has invited not only the governors, but practically all the generals. Villa, according to offical reports, saw his opportunity to dominate the convention vanishing and broke with Carranza forthwith.

Tarzan of the Apes by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)

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CHAPTER XIX.

From the time Tarzan left the tribe of great anthropoids in which he had been raised, it was torn by continual strife and discord. Terkoz proved a cruel and capricious king, so that one by one, many of the older and weaker apes, upon whom he was particularly prone to vent his brutish nature, took their families and sought the quiet and safety of the far interior.

But at last those who remained were driven to desparation by the continued truculence of Terkoz, and it so happened that one of them recalled the parting admonition of Tarzan.

"If you have a chief who is cruel, do not as the other apes do, and attempt, any one of you, to pit yourself against him alone. But, instead, let two or three of four of you attack him together. Then no chief will dare to be other than he should be, for four of you can kill any chief."

And the ape who recalled this wise counsel repeated it to several of his fellows, so that when Terkoz returned to the tribe that day he found a warm reception awaiting him.

At heart he was an arrant coward, which is the way with bullies among apes as well as among men; so he did not remain to fight and die, but tore himself away from them as quickly as he could and fled into the sheltering boughs of the forest.

Two more attempts he made to rejoin the tribe, but on each occasion he was set upon and driven away. At last he gave it up and turned, foaming with rage and hatred, into the jungle.

For several days he wandered aimlessly, nursing his spite and looking for some weak thing on which to vent his pent anger.

It was in this state of mind that the horrible manlike beast, swinging from tree to tree, came suddenly upon two women in the jungle.

He was right above them when he discovered them. The first intimation Jane Porter had of his presence was when the great hairy body dropped to the earth beside her, and she saw the awful face and the snarling, hideous mouth thrust within a foot of her.

One piercing scream escaped her lips as the brute's hand clutched her arm. Then she was dragged toward those awful fangs which yawned at her throat. But ere they touched that fair skin another mood claimed the anthropoid.

The tribe had kept his women. He must find others to replace them. This hairless white ape would be the first of his new household.

He threw her roughly across his broad shoulders and leaped back into the tree, bearing Jane Porter away toward a fate a thousand times worse than death.

Esmeralda's scream had mingled with that of Jane Porter; then, as was Esmeralda's manner under stress of emergency which required presence of mind, she swooned.

But Jane Porter did not once lose consciousness. It was true that that awful face, pressing close to hers, and the foul breath beating upon her nostrils, paralyzed her with terror; but her brain was clear, and she comprehended all that transpired.

With what seemed to her marvelous rapidity the brute bore her through the forest, but still she did not cry out or struggle. The sudden advent of the ape had confused her to such an extent that she thought now that he was bearing her toward the beach.

For this reason she conserved her energies and her voice until she could see that they had approached near enough to the camp to attract the succor she craved.

Poor child! Could she but have known it, she was being borne farther and farther into the impenetrable jungle.

The scream that had brought Clayton and the two older men stumbling through the undergrowth had led Tarzan of the apes straight to where Esmeralda lay, but it was not Esmeralda in whom his interest centered.

For a moment he scrutinized the ground below and the trees above, until the ape that was in him by virtue of training and environment, combined with the intelligence that was his right by birth, told his woodcraft the whole story as plainly as though he had seen the thing happen with his own eyes.

Instantly he was gone again into the swaying trees, following the high-flung spoor which no other human eye could have detected, much less translated.

At bough's ends, where the anthropoid swings from one tree to another, there is most to mark the trail but least to point the direction of the quarry. The pressure is downward always, toward the small end of the branch, whether the ape be leaving or entering a tree; but nearer the center of the tree, where the signs of passage are fainter, the direction is plainly marked.

Here on this branch, a caterpillar has been crushed by the fugitive's great foot, and Tarzan knows instinctively where that same foot would touch in the next stride. Here he looks to find a tiny particle of the demolished larva, ofttimes not more than a speck of moisture.

Again, a minute bit of bark has been upturned by the scraping hand, and the direction of the break indicates the direction of the passage. Or some great, or the stem of the tree itself, has been brushed by the hairy body, and a tiny shred of hair tells him by the direction from which it is wedged beneath the bark that he is on the right trail.

Nor does he need to check his speed

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

to catch these seemingly faint records of the fleeing beast.

To Tarzan they stand out boldly against all the myriad other scars and bruises and signs upon the leafy way; but strongest of all is the scent, for Tarzan is pursuing up the wind, and his trained nostrils are as sensitive as a hound's.

Almost silently the ape-man sped on in the track of Terkoz and his prey, but the sound of his approach reached the ears of the fleeing beast and spurred it on to greater speed.

Three miles were covered before Tarzan overtook them, and then Terkoz, seeing that further flight were futile, dropped to the ground in a small open glade, that he might turn and fight for his prize, or be free to escape unhampered if he saw that the pursuer was more than a match for him.

He still grasped Jane Porter in one great arm as Tarzan bounded like a leopard into the arena which nature had provided for this primeval-like battle.

When Terkoz saw that it was Tarzan who pursued him, he jumped to the conclusion that this was Tarzan's woman, since they were of the same kind—white and hairless—and so he rejoiced at this opportunity for double revenge upon his hated enemy.

To Jane Porter the apparition of this godlike man was as wine to sick nerves.

From the description which Clayton and her father and Mr. Philander had given her, she knew that it must be the same wonderful creature who had saved them, and she saw in him only a protector and a friend.

But as Terkoz pushed her roughly aside to meet Tarzan's charge, and she saw the great proportions of the ape and the mighty muscles and the fierce fangs, her heart quailed. How could any animal vanquish such a mighty antagonist?

Like two charging bulls they came together, and like two wolves sought each other's throat. Against the long canines of the ape was pitted the thin blade of the man's knife.

Jane Porter—her lithe form flattened against the trunk of a great tree, her hands tight pressed against her rising and falling bosom, and her eyes wide with mingled horror, fascination, fear, and admiration — watched the primordial ape battle with the primeval man for possession of a woman—for her.

As the great muscles of the man's back and shoulders knotted beneath the tension of his efforts, and the huge biceps and forearm held at bay those mighty tusks, the veil of centuries of civilization and culture was swept from the blurred vision of the Baltimore girl. When the thin knife drank deep a dozen times of Terkoz's heart's blood, and the great carcass rolled lifeless upon the ground, it was a primeval woman who sprang forward with outstretched arms toward the primeval man who had fought for her and won her.

And Tarzan?

He did what no red-blooded man needs lessons in doing. He took his woman in his arms and smothered her upturned, panting lips with kisses.

For a moment Jane Porter lay there with half-closed eyes. For a moment —the first in her young life—she knew the meaning of love.

But as suddenly as the veil had been withdrawn it dropped again, and an outraged conscience suffused her face with its scarlet mantle, and a mortified woman thrust Tarzan of the apes from her and buried her face in her hands.

Tarzan had been surprised when he had found the girl he had learned to love after a vague and abstract manner a willing prisoner in his arms. Now he was surprised that she repulsed him.

He came close to her once more and took hold of her arm. She turned upon him like a tigress, striking his great breast with her tiny hands.

Tarzan could not understand it.

A moment ago and it had been his intention to hasten Jane Porter back to her people, but that moment was lost in the dim and distant past of things which were, but can never be again, and with it the good intention had gone to join the impossible.

Since then Tarzan of the apes had felt the warm form close pressed to his. The hot, sweet breath against his cheek and mouth had fanned a new flame to life within his breast. The perfect lips had clung to his in burning kisses that had seared deep into his soul.

Again he laid his hand upon her arm. Again she repulsed him. And then Tarzan of the apes did just what his first ancestor would have done.

He took his woman in his arms and carried her into the jungle.

Early the following morning the four within the little cabin by the beach were awakened by the booming of a cannon. Clayton was the first to rush out, and there, beyond the harbor's mouth, he saw two vessels lying at anchor.

One was the Arrow and the other a small French cruiser. The sides of the latter were crowded with men gazing shoreward, and it was evident to Clayton, as to the others who had now joined him, that the gun which they had heard had been fired to attract their attention if they still remained at the cabin.

Both vessels lay at a considerable distance from shore, and it was doubtful if their glasses would locate the waving hats of the little party far in between the harbor's points.

Esmeralda had removed her red apron, and was waving it frantically above her head; but Clayton, still fearing that even this might not be seen, hurried off toward the northern point where lay his signal pyre ready for the match.

It seemed an age to him as to those who waited breathlessly behind ere he reached the great pile of dry branches and underbrush.

As he broke from the dense wood and came in sight of the vessels again, he was filled with consternation to see that the Arrow was making sail and that the cruiser was already under way.

Quickly lighting the pyre in a dozen places, he hurried on to the extreme point of the promontory, where he stripped off his shirt, and, tying it to a fallen branch, stood waving it back and forth above him.

But still the vessels continued to stand out; and he had given up all hope, when the great column of smoke rising above the forest in one dense, vertical shaft attracted the attention of a lookout aboard the cruiser, and instantly a dozen glasses were leveled on the beach.

Presently Clayton saw the two ships come about again; and while the Arrow lay drifting quietly on the ocean, the cruiser steamed slowly back toward shore. At some distance away she stopped, and a boat was lowered and despatched toward the beach.

As it was drawn up a young officer stepped out.

"M. Clayton, I presume?" he asked.

"Thank heaven, you have come!" was Clayton's reply. "And it may be that it is not too late even now."

"What do you mean, monsieur?" asked the officer.

Clayton told of the abduction of Jane Porter and the need of armed men to aid in the search for her.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the officer sadly. "Yesterday and it would not have been too late .Today and it may be better that the poor lady were never found. It is horrible, monsieur. It is too horrible."

Other boats had now put off from the cruiser, and Clayton, having pointed out the harbor's entrance to the officer, entered the boat with him, and its nose was turned toward the little land-locked bay, into which the other craft followed.

Soon the entire party had landed where stood Professor Porter, Mr. Philander and Esmeralda.

Among the officers in the last boats to put off from the cruiser was the commander of the vessel; and when he had heard the story of Jane Porter's abduction, he generously called for volunteers to accompany Professor Porter and Clayton in their search.

Not an officer or a man of those brave Frenchmen who did not quickly beg leave to be one of the expedition.

The commander selected 20 men and two officers, Lieutenant d'Arnot and Lieutenant Charpentier. A boat was dispatched to the cruiser for provisions, ammunition, and carbines. The men were already armed with revolvers.

Then, to Clayton's inquiries as to how they had happened to anchor off-shore and fire a signal gun, the commander, Captain Dufranne, explained that a month before they had sighted the Arrow bearing southwest under considerable canvas, and that when they had signaled her to come about she had but crowded on more sail.

They had kept her hull-up until sunset, firing several shots after her, but the next morning she was nowhere to be seen. They had then continued to cruise up and down the coast for several weeks, and had about forgotten the incident of the recent chase when, early one morning a few days before, the lookout had descried a vessel laboring in the trough of a heavy sea and evidently entirely from under control.

As they steamed nearer to the derelict they were surprised to note that it was the same vessel that had run from them a few weeks earlier. Her forestaysail and mizzen-spanker were set as though an effort had been made to hold her nose up into the wind, but the sheets had parted and the sails were both tearing to ribbons in the wind.

In the high sea that was running it was a difficult and dangerous task to attempt to put a prize crew aboard her; and as no signs of life had been seen above deck, it was decided to stand by until the wind and sea abate; but just then a figure was seen clinging to the rail and feebly waving a mute signal of despair toward them.

Immediately a boat's crew was ordered out, and an attempt was successfully made to board the Arrow. The sight that met the Frenchmen's eyes as they clambered over the ship's side was appalling.

A dozen dead and dying men rolled hither and thither upon the pitching deck, the living intermingled with the dead. Two of the corpses appeared to have been partially devoured as though by wolves.

The prize crew soon had the vessel under proper sail once more and the living members of the ill-starred company carried below to their hammocks.

The dead were wrapped in tarpaulins and lashed on deck to be indentified by their comrades before being consigned to the deep.

None of the living were conscious when the Frenchmen reached the Arrows deck. Even the poor devil who had waved the single despairing signal of distress had lapsed into unconsciousness before he had learned whether it had availed or not.

It did not take the French officer long to learn what had caused the terrible condition aboard; for when water and brandy were sought to restore the men, it was found that not only was there none of either, but not a vestige of food of any description.

He immediately signaled to the cruiser to send water, medicine, and provisions, and another boat made the perilous trip to the Arrow.

When restoratives had been applied several of the men regained consciousness, and then the whole story was told. That part of it we know up to the sailing of the Arrow after the murder of Snipes and the burial of his body above the treasure-chest.

It seems that the pursuit by the cruiser had so terrorized the mutineers that they had continued out across the Atlantic for several days after losing her; but on discovering the meager supply of water and provisions aboard, they had turned back toward the east.

With no one on board who understood navigation, discussions soon rose as to their whereabouts; and as three days' sailing did not raise land, they bore off to the north, fearing that the high north winds that had prevailed had driven them south of the southern extremity of Africa.

They kept on a north-northeasterly course for two days, when they were overtaken by a calm which lasted for nearly a week. Their water was gone, and in another day they would be without food.

Conditions changed rapidly from bad to worse. One man went mad and leaped overboard. Soon another opened his veins and drank his own blood.

To Be Continued.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I have some 3-months'-old pigs that have had hard bunches forming on their legs. They have good appetites and seem to feel good. Can any one tell what this trouble is?—P., N. Y.

Will some one please tell what is the cause for hens to molt frequently? Mine molted in the late spring and now are comencing to molt again. I would like to have a remedy for this, —N., Greensburg.

Smut.

The state experiment station at Pullman has for several years been investigating the troublesome smut problem of the wheat growers. This question is one of the most important agricultural problems of the state. The farmers of the wheat belt lose millions annually from this pest.

The experiment station has just published a popular bulletin, setting forth some of the results obtained in the investigations of the last two years. many of the results, from the very nature of the problem, cannot be conclusive. All are very suggestive and some of them will be found very helpful of the farmers at the present time, especially some of those with reference to seed treatment.

The experiment station recommends:

First. That seed be treated with copper sulphate (bluestone) 1 pound plus sodium chloride (common salt), 1 pound to 5 gallons of water. Treat in this solution 10 minutes.

Second. It is recommended that this treated seed be tested for germination in order to ascertain the amount to be sown, as seed which has been machine threshed is likely to show a large percentage of injury.

Third. That, if formaldehyde is used, it be used in proportion of 1 pound to 40 gallons of water, for 30 minutes.

Fourth. That in either case of treatment the grain should be immersed in an open tank and thoroughly stirred in the water until all smut balls float to the surface to be skimmed off.

The bulletin in question may be obtained by addressing the State Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

It must be borne in mind that the results given in this bulletin are not final. The investigation is being prosecuted with renewed vigor from every angle from the standpoint of seed treatment, soil treatment, breeding, general biology of the smut plant and methods of infection.

The station for the past two months has been carrying on a searching investigation in regard to the relation of smut to the explosions occurring in threshing machines. A report of this work is in press and may be had for the asking.—I. D. Cardiff, Director Washington Station.

Forwarding of Pastures.

Close attention should be paid to preliminary cultivation, as this means economy in seed. In the first place it is necessary that the soil should be thoroughly cleaned, and that annual weeds as well as couch grass should be destroyed.

In the second place a fine tilth and a fine surface are necessary. A further important consideration is the manurial condition of the soil.

Although grasses are benefited by nitrogenous manures it is seldom desirable to apply such manure either just before or immediately after sowing the seed.

The first effect of such manuring would be to increase the quantity of straws, produced by the grain crop with which the seeds have been sown, and thus to repress rather than aid young pasture plants.

Phosphatic manure, such as basic clay or superphosphate, on the other hand, should be used liberally, and hay, perhaps, best be applied to the receding root crop, though it can be worked into the land during the winter months before sowing the seed.

In dry districts and on light soils three pennyweight to five pennyweight of superphosphate should be applied, but for most soils four pennyweight to six pennyweight of basic clay may be recommended.

Experiments in Grass Culture.

Among the many reports from experiment stations received by the Department of Agriculture is one of tests made by the Virginia station in grass culture. The report shows that orchard grass and clover mixed averaged 2460 pounds per acre in yield of hay, as compared with 1575 pounds from orchard grass alone. Timothy red-top, and clover mixed yielded 5440 pounds, as compared with 4460 pounds of timothy and red-top, 3307 pounds of red-top alone, and 3857 pounds of timothy alone. Spring and August seedings yielded 1.86 and 2.1 tons per acre respectively of a mixture of clover, timothy, and red-top.

An application of one ton of burnt lime and 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre was followed by an average hay yield of 4402.5 pounds per acre. Applications of 300 pounds of nitrate of soda and one ton of burnt lime produced yields of 3127 pounds and 3699 pounds respectively as compared with 2215.5 pounds on the check plat, per acre. The same applications alone were followed by yields of 3375 2055 and 1950 pounds of hay per acre respectively.

Applications of (one) 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 150 pounds of dried blood and (two) 100 pounds of muriate of potash, 200 pounds of acid phosphate, and 150 pounds of dried blood were followed by yields of 3.12 and 3.18 tons of cured hay per acre. The following year it was found that the highest yield followed an application of 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate. Slightly increased yields also followed applications of one ton of burnt lime and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

Handling Corn.

As the corn plant continues to assimilate plant food until killed by frost, cutting should be delayed until the kernels are hard and the plant is matured. It should then be cut and carefully stocked. Much of the feeding value of the stalks is lost if the corn is husked from the stalk, or if the shocks are carelessly made.

Husking should begin as soon as the grain is hard enough. The stalks should then be placed together in large shocks, or put under cover.

Corn for silage purposes should be as mature as possible before cutting. The feeding value increases rapidly during the last few weeks. A week's difference in maturity will mean several hundred pounds gain per acre in the riper corn.

After the ear begins to form, the nitrogen decreases quite regularly in the stalk, but increases rapidly in the whole plant. Unlike either barley or wheat, the corn plant has the greatest amount of dry matter, feeding material and plant food at the time when harvesting should begin.

If a fair proportion of the ears are partially glazed or dented, the crop should be cut and put into shocks at once. The loss of leaves through breakage will thus be kept low, while the proportion of ears which will cure sufficiently to keep in cribs will be fairly large.

On the other hand, if the crop is relatively immature, but still far enough advanced so that glazing and denting show on a fair number of ears, and if the grain is regarded of much greater value than the forage, the crop should stand until the husks are completely dried out, when it may be husked in the field and the stalk cut for bedding or mulching.

If the corn is designed for the silo, it should be cut and put into the silo as soon as possible. Where the grower hires the necessary machinery, there must often be delay, but I believe the loss will be the smallest by cutting the crop as promptly as possible and putting it into shocks to be cut into the silo as soon as machinery is available.

LIVE STOCK

Improving the Lamb Crop.

Lambs should be weaned when from four to four and one-half months old. So says Frank Kleinheinz, shepherd of the University of Wisconsin flocks, in answer to numerous inquiries upon this subject.

Many flockmasters allow the lambs to run with their mothers until breeding time. This, Mr. Kleinheinz regards as very objectionable, for it annoys the ewes and keeps them in poor condition. Moreover, at this time the lambs get but little milk, and they will really do better without it.

When taken from their mothers the lambs should be put on a piece of fresh pasture, which will help to avoid much of the stomach worm trouble.

After weaning time the ewes should be put on a scant pasture for about a week in order to dry them up quickly. During this period they should be milked a few times to prevent the udder from caking, and as soon as they are fairly dry they ought to be placed on good pasture again, where they will put on flesh and become strong and vigorous before they are bred in the fall.

Early weaning and good care of the ewes after the lambs are taken away enables the ewes to go into winter quarters in good condition, thus aiding winter feeding and insuring a large crop of strong lambs in the spring.

The Herd Bull.

It is the tame, perfectly docile bull that nobody fears that really is to be feared. No bull is to be trusted. Every bull is a wild beast and any time will be likely to prove it. It is the tame bull that sometime suddenly turns upon his attendant and best friend and gores him to death, or tosses him over the fence. Dehorning is not enough to make a bull safe. The dehorned bull can crush one fatally. He is less dangerous than the horned bull, just as a man with a closed fist is less dangerous than a man whose closed fist holds a sharp knife. Dehorn the bull by all means and put a ring in his nose. Lead him with a staff having a snaphook to catch into the nose ring and in additon always have a rope or strap attached to the halter ring, if he wears a halter, or to the nose ring. If the bull pulls the staff out of one's hand he can still hang onto the strap. If the nose ring breaks out, or breaks, the strap or rope to the halter may help. Many men now house their herd bulls in such a way that handling becomes unnecessary. The bullhouse has a gate door which hoists with a rope and pulley, letting the bull into an alley connecting with a yard of small size and with a high, tight fence. A cow may be let into the same yard by a different gate and the bull turned in with her. There should also be a gate working with rope and pulley to shut the alley. The bull is driven back into the alley and the gate let down behind him and when he has entered his house to be fed the house gate is lowered. By such a plan the bull may be safely used as needed, but he must be allowed to take plenty of exercise in the yard and must be so fed that he will not become fat and sluggish. If a bull becomes mean the common cause is lack of exercise and overfeeding.

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THE ORCHARD

Cultivation of the Orchard.

Most farmers who have the home orchard of 50 or 100 trees on their farm seem to regard this portion of their equipment as a source of perpetual income, needing no care or attention other than harvesting the fruit. They have awakened to the fact during the last few years that the old methods of neglect, as practiced by their fathers, will no longer bring results. Their orchards have ceased to bear marketable fruit and have become a public nuisance in that they are a breeding place for myriads of insect pests and fungous diseases. Does it not seem incongruous when the commercial fruit grower must do everything known to horticulturists in order to bring good fruit, that the farmer should expect even partial success from a system of neglect? Aside from thorough spraying, there is no one operation that will do more to provide good fruit than cultivation.

The apple, depending upon variety, contains about 75 per cent or more of water. The leaves of the trees evaporate or breathe out about 275 pounds of water per pound of dry matter per growing season. Let us figure roughly how much water this represents—supposing that the tree yielded five barrels of apples. These 15 bushels of apples contain 675 pounds of water. The leaves, supposing there were 200 pounds of dry matter, would represent 55,000 pounds transpired during the season. This makes a total for the tree of 55,675 pounds transpired during the season. This makes a total for the tree of 55,675 pounds, and counting 27 apple trees to the acre, would mean that during the growing season each acre must give up to the trees, 1,503,225 pounds of water, or 751.4 tons.

During each season, at some time, there is usually a more or less protracted drouth during which time water is very scarce. How can we expect our acre of home orchard to get its 751 tons of water unless we help nature and conserve our water supply? During the winter and early spring, nature supplies us with an abundance of water; so much that the soil goes beyond its point of satisfaction. What folly it is to let this water waste itself through the underground channels when, by a little care, we can save it for us during the summer and change it into big juicy, marketable specimens of fruit.

The secret of this conservation process is cultivation. Cultivation is merely an artificial means of preventing soil water from evaporating through the surface into the air. The force of capillarity, or capilliary attraction, is constantly pulling this soil water to the surface and unless we provide a check the water will evaporate into the air and will be lost. Cultivaiton provides this check by forming a dust mulch or blanket over the surface, so that the water is drawn by capillary force up to this mulch and then stops, since the capillary attraction is broken. Hence we can, in this way, turn the rain and snow water of the winter into high priced apples.

The old orchard should be plowed as early in the spring as possible—not too deep, for deep plowing will cut off a large part of the tender feeding roots which forage for the tree's food. Thre or four inches is deep enough. Cultivation should then be begun with a disk or spring-tooth harrow. Cultivate once a week at least and if possible twice a week, up until the end of July. The tree must have time to harden its wood so that it will not winter kill and by stopping cultivation at this time growth is checked and all vitality goes to harden the new wood. Sow a cover crop in the orchard—crimson clover, rye and vetch or cow peas are all good and will provide humus for next year.

The old orchard has stood by you for many years and given you hnudreds of barrels of good fruit. Is it not only fair that you should stand by it during its last years and give it a little care? It will repay you liberally.

THE GARDEN

bout Cabbage.

Before the cabbages head, some one f the arsenicals are the best to use or the control of the cabbage worm. aris green at the strength of five unces to 50 gallons of water, with the addition of about a pound of lime to prevent burning, is probably best for this use.

After the cabbage heads, pyrethrum at the strength of one ounce to two gallons of water is a very satisfactory remedy. Hellebore is also very good. It can be used at the rate of four ounces to two gallons of water. Neither of the above remedies are very poisonous to human beings, and therefore can be used with safety on the heading cabbage, while it is dangerous to use Paris green or other arsenicals.

Regardless of what is used, it is necessary to spray the cabbages two days in succession to get satisfactory results in the control of the worm. Either pyrethrum or hellebore can be used in the dry powdered form, but it is much more economical to use them in solution as suggested above.

Whale oil soap, one pound to six gallons of water; kerosene emulsion, one part to six of water, or one of the commercial tobacco extracts, are good remedies for the control of the cabbage lice. But as pyrethrum can be used for the cabbage worms and is also efficient for the control of the lice it is undoubtedly the most advisable remedy to use. Paris green will not kill the lice as it is not a contact insecticide.

It is hard to give information regarding the time to stop cultivation, as so much depends upon the season. There is danger of the cabbages growing too fast and cracking but generally they will stand a lot of cultivation and as long as possible, especially if the conditions are at all dry.

Soot for Radish Worms.

A very successful truck gardner recently confessed that he made more money out of radishes than anything else. When asked if he was not greatly troubled with radish worms, he revealed his secret.

After the ground has been fitted up, he makes drill marks of the proper depth for radish seeds, sprinkles a little soot the whole length of them and puts in the seeds and covers them. The crispness and flavor of the radishes seem to be greatly improved by this treatment, while the worms keep at a respectful distance. The soot has such great forcing qualities that, if the weather is not too dry nor too cool, the radishes are ready for market in 15 days from planting, the root being large in proportion to the top. He thus has the advantage of harvesting crop after crop from the same ground in one season. He declares that by using soot he can raise good radishes on ordinary plastering sand, provided it is well drained and warm.

Wood soot is preferable to coal soot, although the latter may be used profitably. He has even used a little coal ashes in lieu of soot, but of course, they are not nearly as good.

POULTRY

Dust Boxes.

The dust wallow is one of the most economical ways of ridding fowls of all kinds of vermin, especially lice. If for no other reason, this ought to be sufficient to make it worth while to have a dust box in the poultry house.

Some appear to believe that fowls kept free from lice can do without a dust wallow. In the first place, there are very few flocks of poultry, if any, entirely free from vermin, and in the second place, the fowls appear to enjoy taking a dust wallow. Remember it takes a comfortable hen to be a good layer.

In the spring and summer dust boxes are unnecessary because the fowls can enjoy outside dust wallows. In the winter, however, dust boxes are necessary. A small box, say three feet square, will nicely answer the purpose of a dust box for a flock of 50 or less hens. There are three common forms of dust boxes. One is an ordinary box placed in front of a south window, another is an especially constructed covered box placed on the inside of the house in front of a south window, and the third is the outside dust box, built as a leanto on the south side of the house. A glass top makes it more pleasant. The latter is the most desirable, because it is out of the way, makes it possible to renew the dusting material from the outside, and has a greater tendency to keep the dust out of the house, although not entirely. Then, too, this form does not take up valuable room in the house which it would in case it were not placed on legs up from the floor.

Dust boxes should always be located in front of a south window. It is advisable to cover them to prevent the dust from being thrown all over the interior of the house, to keep the fowls from roosting in the same or on the same.

One of the best dusting materials is an equal mixture of fine sand, sifted coal ashes and road dust, procured during the summer from a much traveled highway. The proper depth of a dust box is about 12 inches, six inches of which should be filled with dusting material.

The location of the dust boxes varies with the different arrangements of the other interior fixtures. In the case of some arrangements, where it cannot be located on the outside of the building, another good location would be in a south corner of the building in front of the window and raised up about two feet from the floor. Raising it above the floor in this manner increases the floor space and prevents the litter from being scratched into it. It is a good idea to cover it with a sloping top to prevent the fowls from roosting on it and, to a certain extent, confine the dust to the box.

Make Ready for Winter Eggs.

Preparations that are to be made in the poultry yard for winter should be made early in the fall so the hens will become accustomed to the changes and have time to get back to laying before cold weather sets in. Now is the time to do the work.

Remove all the old litter and nesting material and burn it. If allowed to accumulate in the yards it will serve as a wholesale incubator for disease germs, which may mean death to your fowls. The best plan is always to keep everything clean. It is the cheapest, too.

After everything has been removed from the house and it has had a thorough scrubbing, give it a good painting all over with whitewash and a disinfectant made of crude carbolic acid. If you cannot do this, any of the commercial disinfectants will do. Paint the roost with it an hour or two before the hens go to roost and it will do away with the lice.

If you are planning any new buildings or yards, they should be made at once, for it will be fatal to the production of winter eggs, if you wait until cold weather comes. The hens naturally require some time to get accustomed to new things.

Gather a good supply of road dust for use in the dust box this winter. There is nothing that the hens enjoy more than a good dust bath, and it is by far the cheapest lice remedy you can get. Gather up a barrel full and you will have enough to last all winter.

If the nights get pretty cold in your locality in the winter time, it will be a good plan to make roosting closets for the laying hens. It will keep up the production of eggs. It costs little and will more than repay you for the trouble and expense of making them.

If you need new food hoppers, get them now. Nothing like being prepared for winter when it comes. If we keep putting things off we are apt to forget them altogether.

Lice and Mites.

The lice stay on the bodies of the fowls and must be "doctored" by a treatment applied directly to the fowls. A good insect powder dusted into the feathers will do the work, but more than one application must be made because new crops of lice will hatch out from eggs that are on the hen's feathers. If the powder is put on three times, at intervals of four or five days, it will pretty certainly rid the chickens of these pests. The powder is best applied with a can that has a perforated top. Hold the fowls up by the feet, head down, so the feathers will fall apart, and shake a liberal dose of the powder into the feathers.

A good lice powder which is recommended by the New Jersey Experiment station, is made of one part crude carbolic acid, three parts gasoline, and about four parts plaster of paris. Mix the plaster of paris and gasoline and then add carbolic acid. Spread out until dry.

If the fowls are confined, boxes of fine dust should be provided for them to roll in. This is the hen's own remedy for lice and it helps a lot. Of course, the dust boxes are not necessary when the hens can get out and find plenty of dust for themselves. But it should be gathered in the fall and kept handy for the hens in the winter.

To get rid of lice and mites and stay rid of them the poultry houses must be kept clear. Take out the roosts, rest boxes, dropping boards and other fixtures and give the houses a thoroughly good whitewashing. Get it into the cracks for that's where the mites stay, when they are not on the hens. Paint the roosts, nest boxes and other fixtures with kerosene before putting them back. If crude carbolic acid is added to the whitewash and kerosene it will be so much worse for the vermin. Use it at the rate of about a pint to five gallons of whitewash, and about the same amount to a gallon of kerosene. If the house has a wood floor scatter air-slacked lime over it and sweep it well into the cracks. Don't use fresh lime, because the hens may pick some of it up and it might kill them.

This thorough overhauling of the hen houses should be repeated at intervals of a month or so until the vermin are destroyed. And it should be done three or four times a year anyhow, because lice and mites will get into a hen house if it is neglected. Swallows going in and out of the houses provide one source of "infection."

Some poultrymen report good results in getting rid of mites from spraying the inside of the houses with a solution of creolin. Use according to the directions, that come with it. There are also some preparations on the market which are used to paint the roosts and nest boxes to kill mites. They seem to do the work pretty effectively.

Oil for Turkeys.

Nearly two-thirds of the deaths of turkeys are caused by indigestion. Green or immature corn is almost sure to cause indigestion and bowel trouble, and birds so afflicted droop around, are "off their feed" and if relief is not given they die in a few days. Having lost some turkeys from indigestion, we resolved to experiment a little. Instead of giving a violent purgative as recommended by some poultrymen, we gave a mild one, namely: Raw linseed oil in tablespoon doses. We have never known this remedy to fail. As soon as a turkey looks dejected and "droopy" we give it a dose and next day it is chipper and spry as ever. Poults should be given teaspoon doses of the oil.

FEEDING THE CALF

The essential points to be kept in mind are the following:

Do not overfeed.
Feed warm milk.
Feed sweet, fresh milk.
Feed each animal individually.
Feed regularly.
Keep the pails and quarters where the calves are clean.

Easy to Own an Engine Now

One of the most notable things in the kerosene and gasoline engine business is the New Sales plan adopted by Ed. H. Witte of the Witte Iron Works Co., 2617 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. He now sells Direct from Factory to user, and has arranged for easy payments, so a Witte engine can earn its own cost, while the user is paying for it. For 27 years Mr. Witte has done nothing but build WITTE engines. His catalogs and circulars, together with the prices he makes, shows he is a master at his business. The Witte factory is one of three of the first gasoline engine factories in America, and is now the oldest and largest exclusive engine business, selling only direct to the user. Mr. Witte has just brought out a very handsome catalog in 3-color printing, the title of which is "How to Judge Engines." The text matter with the rich illustrations shows in a convincing manner that a WITTE engine, using either kerosene, gasoline, gas, naphtha or distillate, is a competent "hand" suitable for any work that can be harnessed to a belt. The striking part of this showing is the really low prices that can be made on all sizes of these engines, from 2 to 22 horse power, stationary, portable, skidded or sawrig styles. These factory prices mean a saving to purchaser of anywhere from $25.00 to $250.00, according to the size and style of engine selected—a 6-horse power stationary engine, for instance, selling at $99.35 for the complete outfit, all ready to run as soon as unloaded at destination. The 60 days' free trial plan is also explained, in connection with the liberal 5-year guaranty, which Mr. Witte makes very definite and broad. Your name and address, sent to Mr. Witte at his address, as given above, will bring to you one of these new circulars, free, together with his Big Fine Catalog and Easy Payment Sales Plan.—Advertisement.

ED. H. WITTE.

50 Prize Bulbs $1

The Hardy, Giant Flowering Kind.

Clip this offer, mail at once with $1 cash, stamps or money order, and we will send you prepaid our prize collection of 50 giant flowering TULIP, HYACINTH, NARCISSUS, CROCUS and IRIS bulbs, finest varieties, wonder colors. Plant outdoors now or in pots for forcing. Send order today. Supply limited. Money back if it is not the greatest bulb bargain ever offered you.

HARRIS BROS. SEED CO.,
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

The Corn-Ear Worm

The pest that hits the most closely and frequently is the corn worm, or cotton boll worm—for two are really one and the There is also a third name, tobacco bud worm, and a fourth tomato fruit worm, all applied to one troublemaker, according to place where it is found at work.

Corn-ear worm in the role of tomato worm.

It is a rather dark worm, an inch and a half long, and striped. The colors and markings but always it is naked and greasy looking, like some of the mon cut worms.

When infesting corn it eats along within the husk, devours young and tender kernels and the silk, and filling the cavity with crement.

On cotton the worms become so some after corn has become so that the kernels are no longer milk." A hole is bored into the and the worm feeds more or less in.

Green tomatoes are attacked in the same fashion; and so are the flower-stalks and seed-pods of bacco.

There are two or three generations the worms in the course of a but for the purpose of extermination the last one before winter comes most important.

No matter on what plant the has been at work, after it has pleted its growth it descends to ground and goes beneath the of the soil to transform to a chrysalis getting ready to issue later as a moth. As it works its way down the ground the worm fills the hind it with earth. But once at of three or four inches, it turns makes a short, open gallery, to the surface. Then it retires bottom of this and soon has the pupal stage, in which it until made over into a moth. The gallery toward the surface is so the moth can get out. Soft tender and without means of far, the newly emerged adult needs this provision for its safe in life. The pupa remains all in the gallery thus provided, as a moth in the spring.

Send a plow through the field fall and the carefully made leries are destroyed. The pupa beneath solid earth, which compacted by winter or spring. When the season arrives for the to come out, they are effectually prisoned and never reach the lay eggs and start the life cycle more.

It does not follow that it is feasible or possible to fall plow that has suffered from the ravages this pest, whether the attack tered on corn, cotton, tobacco, matoes. Weather conditions demands of crop rotations may it out of the question. But if it done, there is much to be gained

CAUSE OF SOIL ACI

Lack of Lime Thr Leaching Makes Land

BY A. WHITSON.

Acid is produced in soils as the ural result of the decay of matter. Unless there is sufficient present in the soil to neutralize acid as it forms, it will accumulate produce an acid soil. The lack of in the soil may then be considered real cause of the acidity which velops. This lack of lime in soils is brought about by leaching, by ping, and by the absence of lime rock from which the soil was

Practically all the lime of the soil is caused by leaching. formation of soil from rocks, always acquires lime. Wherever rainfall is sufficient, the lime is ally washed out of the soil into and away to the ocean. Lime does not accumulate in soils in areas, but in regions of little it does collect and so is present tralize any acidity which tends velop through the decay of matter. As a rule, therefore, the o' a dry cliamte are not acid; they usually are alkaline. The a humid climate, on the other naturally tend to become acid. only where unusual conditions such as the existence of rotten stone rock directly under the presence in the soil of limestone ground up by glacial action, lowing of soils from a dry area an area of greater rainfall, the soils are not acid.

There is some difference in regarding the time to begin feeding the calf. Some do not the calf to nurse at all, others remain with the cow three or days, or until the fever is out udder. When it is impossible the calf often it is best to let main about two days with the The earlier the calf is taken away easier it will be taught to drink from a bucket.

THE CHALLENGE CHURN gets ALL the butter out; best by test today for our free booklet, "The Science of Making" and illustrated catalogue; both minutes; AGENTS WANTED. THE MFG. CO., Dept. G, Canton, Ohio.

ECZEMA SPREAD ALL OVER HANDS.

Would Dry, Crack and Swell. Could Not Put Hands in Water Nor Do Work. Itching and Burning Terrible. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Hands Well.

"251 S. Boots St., Marion, Ind.—"First the eczema started on my fingers, then spread all over my hands. It broke out in tiny blisters, then would get dry and crack and swell so I could not have my hands in warm water they hurt me so badly. I could not do all my work. The itching and burning were terrible. The more I scratched my hands the worse it made them. They were so bad I could not help scratching them and would walk the floor after my many nights of rest on account of the eczema. My hands were not fit to be seen in public. I kept them wrapped up and wore gloves that I made out of old linen.

"It was about one year using remedies, then I saw an advertisement in the paper stating that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good. I wrote at once for a sample. Then I bought one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and before they were half gone I could see my hands were better. Before the second box of Cuticura Ointment was gone my hands were well and have remained well ever since." (Signed) Mrs. G. W. Sharp, Oct. 31, 1913.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Prime Mover in War Now Reported Dead

London, Sept. 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that Major Roja Tankavitch, to whose intrigues the source of the present war was traceable, has been found dead by Austrians near Krupagne, where he commanded a battery of artillery in a recent battle, according to a Vienna dispatch.

Major Tankavitch was formally charged by the Austrian government with supplying from the Servian arms factory the revolvers with which the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, the Princess of Hohenberg, were assassinated at Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

TURKISH ENVOY TO LEAVE; U. S. WARSHIP SENT

Bey Tells President He Does Not Alter Statement That Sending Warships Would Lead to Crisis.

Washington, Sept. 24.—A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, has informed President Wilson he does not alter the views he recently expressed in a published interview and will leave the United States within a fortnight.

The ambassador refused to discuss his action further than to say he had asked his government for leave of absence, which he was certain would be granted, and would leave for Constantinople within 10 days.

Orders Battleship to Turkey.

The battleship North Carolina, after transferring her cargo of gold to the yacht Scorpion, today, was ordered to proceed to Beirut, Turkey, to protect American interests in the Ottoman empire.

The Scorpion met the North Carolina at Brindisi and now is on her way to Constantinople.

Coming close on another diplomatic interview yesterday of which the administration took cognizance—that of Baron von Schoen of the German embassy, dwelling upon the possibility of war between the United States and Japan—it was interpreted as an indication of President Wilson's determination to silence comment by foreign diplomatists considered dangerous to the neutrality of this country.

Must Be Careful of Talk.

It was understood the administration would let it be known the president would decline to receive diplomatists who make comments which he considers obnoxious. Although Count von Bernstorff and Baron Schoen have repudiated the baron's interview the state department at the direction of the president today was still looking into it.

Baron von Schoen was reported to have declared that the Japanese people believed war with the United States to be "unavoidable;" that an intense hatred of the American republic existed in Japan and that should the allies be victorious we would be in great danger from Japanese aggression.

With reference to Sir Lionel Carden, former British minister, the British government already has asked him for an explanation of the interview attributed to him. In his interview, Sir Lionel was quoted as attacking the Washington administration's policy in Mexico.

Should he indicate that it was authorized, then he will not go to Brazil as the British agent. He will be dropped from the diplomatic service.

Asked Him to Be Quiet.

The Turkish ambassador's interview, however, was considered particularly objectionable by the administration. Secretary Bryan at the President's direction asked the ambassador to refrain from such expressions.

The Turkish ambassador in his interview had said that the sending of American warships to Turkey in connection with the report of uprisings against Christians would lead to a serious situation.

At the same time he said that while massacres previously had occurred in Turkey they were the same acts as any people might commit under provocation. He cited the lynchings of negroes and the "water cures" in the Philippines as illustrations, reminding the American people of those incidents.

The ambassador later explained personally and then wrote at length. The president directed Mr. Bryan to say in answer that the statements made by the ambassador were objectionable to the American government and but for the fact that a tense situation existed in Turkey which he did not desire to aggravate, the diplomatic impropriety committed by the ambassador might otherwise be a subject for discussion with the Ottoman government. The president asked whether, in view of the situation, the ambassador cared to make any expression.

The Turkish envoy replied he did not wish to alter his view in any way and that he would leave in a fortnight.

POINTS WEAKNESS OF AMERICAN ARMY

Secretary of War Garrison Tells Many Causes for Lack of Efficiency.

Washington, Sept. 23.—What is the matter with the United States army?

Now that the war in Europe is demonstrating the efficiency, adequate equipment and general preparedness of foreign armies to do the business for which they are maintained, attention in this country is being directed to the condition of the land forces in the United States.

Report Sums Up Faults.

Some idea of what is wrong with the army is conveyed by the official report of the inspector general, submitted today to Secretary of War Garrison. Some of the faults in the organization and administration of the army pointed out in this report are:

Lack of suitable recruits due to the increased enlistment period.

Shortage of horses for the cavalry, artillery and commissariat.

Deteriorated discipline and efficiency, due to too frequent changes of company commanders.

Serious deficiencies in the work of troops on the firing line.

High percentage of desertions from some commands.

Inadequate equipment of infantry.

Inefficiency in the signal corps.

Improper condition of army transports.

Meeting on Common Ground.

On the question of the condition of the nation's force of regular troops, the big army and little army advocates meet on common ground. The little army men agree with the big army men that if any land forces are to be maintained, they should be at topnotch efficiency. The United States spends nearly $100,000,000 every year for the upkeep of a regular army, which now numbers about 85,000 men, although less than 50,000 fighters are available in the states, the remainder being quartered in the island possessions and Mexico and on the Panama Canal zone.

Army officers say that the trouble with the army is to be sought in congress. Appropriations are too niggardly, they say, to provide equipment and the policies of administration laid down are unscientific from a military point of view. Congress lays the blame on the war department.

Few Men Will Re-enlist.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable recruits is thus pointed out by the inspector general:

"During the last year all the recruits that were necessary for the service were obtained, but a decrease in accepted applicants for enlistment, as compared with last year, has been reported from some sections of the country in the reports of inspection of recruiting stations. The cause of the decrease is generally given as the seven year enlistment period.

"One inspector says that most men who do not enlist for this reason are men who have completed one enlistment and they do not return to the recruiting offices. He believes that this may be avoided by allowing special assignments to re-enlisted men, which, it is argued, would bring many good men back into the service, and in the end would be an economy to the government."

One Solution Is Easy.

At another point the report says:

"In last year's report it was suggested that the mobile troops of the army could at all times be kept at war strength under existing laws and at small additional expense by transferring the Philippine scouts to the Philippine constabulary, at the cost of the Philippine government, and adding the men now required for scout duty to the regular army.

"It is still believed that the proposition is worthy of careful consideration. No additional legislation other than appropriations for the pay of less than 6,000 men, is necessary to keep the regular army up to a strength of 100,000 men. Should this be done the efficiency of organizations would not be paralyzed at critical times by compelling them to absorb a lot of untrained men and horses that would be practically useless for a long time."

Transports in Bad Shape.

The condition of the army transports is thus revealed:

"It has been reported that the hulls of some of the army transports were so foul as to seriously impede their speed, and it has accordingly been suggested that government owned transports should be overhauled and their hulls be scraped at stated intervals, even if at the time there is no expectation that they may be required for immediate use.

"It seems important that the transports should at all times be in condition for the best service they are capable of rendering."

M'ADOO MAKES WAR ON COIN HOARDERS

Will Refuse Federal Funds to Banks Charging Excessive Interest Rates.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The warning of Secretary McAdoo that he would refuse funds to national banks which charge excessive interest rates made in connection with his declination to grant at this time requests of the ten national banks in the four southern reserve cities for additional money to move crops, it was believed, in official circles today, would have a beneficial effect.

Decision not to grant the request was based upon reports of excessive interest rates and restrictions of credits. It was intended as an appeal to national banks to extend legitimate credit and charge legitimate interest rates on loans.

Threatens Withdrawals.

Secretary McAdoo also announced he would withdraw all federal deposits from banks which charge excessive interest rates or which refuse reasonable accommodations.

Reports to the comptroller of the currency, Secretary McAdoo declared in a statement, indicated an extraordinary hoarding of money by banks throughout the country which he characterized as "indefensible." It was his intention, he announced, to call the attention of the country to guilty banks by issuing a daily list of those with excessive reserves. Pointing out that, while the government has no power over state banks or trust companies, Secretary McAdoo announced he would ask state bank superintendents to furnish available data on money hoarding in such insituations. Money hoarding by banks he characterized as the agency most likely to impair confidence and injure business.

The original complaint came from an extensive Ohio manufacturer. It was referred to Secretary McAdoo by Senator Pomerene. Senator Pomerene went to the treasury department to file additional complaints against one bank in Cleveland.

Senator Pomerene has wired the Ohio manufacturer that his complaints were justified.

WAR — A NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

loved me again, and tried to get the brute to stop coming to beat and kill me, you couldn't! You had gone too far—told too much—brought the danger too near!"

"Again!" says I. "You are talking in parables. I never read 'em, because I do not understand 'em. The Psalmist might as well have made a translation for fellers like me—if he wanted us to know what he was talking about. What's the English of it, Evelyn?"

"—And you had to keep on doing things to please the brute—even letting him take you to keep him from taking me!"

"Me?" says I. "I'd shoot the brute and be done with it! I wouldn't stand no such hell! Not for a minute!"

"But if he were so big and impervious that you couldn't injure him—just shoot and shoot and shoot and be laughed at—while he, with one twist of his thumb and finger, could take the head off of me you love—"

She sighs and is silent for a while.

"—or off of you—or Jon—"

Another and worse sigh, and more silence.

"—or Dave—whom I love!"

"Come back," says I, "and fetch the dictionary with you!"

But she just goes on—holding hard to the side of the stair, drooping her nice head, as if it was about all she could bear.

"Wi—wouldn't you keep on trying to please the brute—even though you suffered—oh, suffered hell itself—died—so as to keep him from me? I mean from you-all?"

"I don't understand, dear," says I, as kind as possible—for I never saw her so worked up. "But if it's trouble, let your old daddy—yes, and Jon and Dave, too, help you!"

"And suppose," she goes on, "that was just the hell of it, as you said—that you couldn't—daren't—call on them to help you—the, the only ones who would! Suppose that merely calling on them would ruin them. Suppose that you had to do it all alone—and that you were only a girl, after all, like me!"

"Evelyn," says I again, "I don't understand. You got to speak plain. If you are in trouble—or any of your friends—you got two brave boys to fight for you—and another old man that'll do his best to hurt anyone who hurts you!"

"Ah, daddy, daddy, daddy, how well I know that! And how bitter that makes it!"

"I expect it's about your being a rebel, ain't it?" asks I.

She nods.

"Well, how often must I say not to bother about that—that we don't care how rebel you are? You shan't be hurt for it! We'll see to that!"

She cries and leans her nice head down on me.

"Oh, if you only could—if you only could, daddy, daddy, darling! Ah, you are the only ones who can't. Daddy, if they kill me—will you see that I am decently interred and not thrown on the dunghill as I deserve to be? I love you-all now more than—that other thing—I used to love when the devil was awake. Daddy, whatever happens, don't you, for God's sake, desert me! Stay with me and give me another chance!"

"I wish you'd tell me exactly what's up," says I, "though I expect an old fool like me wouldn't understand a nice young girl's thoughts."

"Daddy," she asks, "did you ever hear the story of Penelope?"

"I never was acquainted with her. I suppose she lives in Hartford county, not?" answers I.

"She lived in Greece—"

"The country in the geography," I says, "not the Shnitzlers' place?"

"Yes. She was the wife of a great soldier named Ulysses. And while he was off in the wars, many other chiefs came and wanted her, and they all brought their weapons, and all thought him dead. For men didn't woo women in those days; they took them. But, scared though she was, she kept them all at bay, playing one against the other by promising to choose one of them as soon as a tapestry she was weaving for her husband's shroud was finished. But, at night, she ripped out what she had woven by day, so that it took a long time—and then Ulysses, who had not been killed, returned, as she had hoped and prayed he would, and all ended happily for her."

"Well," I says, "that's a nice story. But what's the answer?"

"I am Penelope, daddy, dear," she says, "and this is the tapestry."

She holds up the bundle she'd brought home.

"I've got a grudging permission to weave my own shroud, because there's none ready made about here, for—"

She sighs hard and long.

"And I am going to make it last long, long, long, hoping and praying that before it is done my Ulysses may return and save me, and make a happy ending."

Then she suddenly takes another tack.

"Daddy, sometimes I hear that the war can't last long any more. What do you think?"

"Well," I says, not very cheerful, "it's my opinion that the war'll last as long as the South has anything to fight with. Gosh! Sometimes I almost wish 'em success—they are such grand fellows. No matter how many we kill, there's always others a-coming. No matter how little they got to eat and wear, nor how little ammunition they got, they'll fight! Yes—as long as they can fight this war'll keep on."

She gives a long moan.

"What," I says, "you don't mean it?"

"Oh, daddy," she says, "if that is the only way to stop it, let us pray, as I do, that my people may soon—oh, very soon—have nothing left to fight with—men or guns or food!"

Think of that, will you, from such a rebel as Evelyn!

"Evelyn," says I, "that is serious from a rebel like you. Are you sick? Why is it? Stand fast by your colors!"

"I can't," she says. "It's not in here any more!" She pounds her breast. "Something else has taken its place. Yes, I am a brute. But, I suppose, if I could, I'd sacrifice the whole South—for—that one other thing. But," she laughs a little, "maybe I can keep my tapestry from being finished till the war's over. That's my only hope."

"Oh," I says, "then that's the trouble! You're bothering because we've changed your mind for you! You can't be rebel any more and you think you oughtn't be Union! Say, Evelyn, that makes me laugh, it does, really. Of course, we're glad you're Union. But, if you ain't sure about it, why, keep on being rebel. We'll all love you just as hard. What's the odds—for a woman? And, if you can't do either the one or the other, which, I expect, is your trouble, just forget it and be happy. It's hereditary: that's why I'm Union. And it'll work itself out all right. Do you hear? Just be happy. That's what'll please us most."

Goshens! When I looks up the turn of the stair, where she had been, she's not there. I don't think she heard a word of that nice stuff of mine! I didn't like that.

Jon and Dave came a little later, as happy as a pair of June bugs, Dave, really on Jon's back, with a string of fish as long as your arm. What do you think of that! Dave on Jon's back! I wonder how far Jon'd carried him? Why, Dave had caught up and was as big as Jon now!

Of course, the first thing they asked for was Evelyn, and I told them about her being in town and the new clothes. But not about the soldiers or Penelope.

"Now, I expect," whines Dave, "we'll see her about once a week—all on account of clothes."

"Davy," says I, "a woman and clothes means the same thing."

But Dave, he sings up to her window:

"Oh, tell me where my Eva's gone!"

And Evelyn throws open the window and flings a kiss and laughs, happy as blazes. All changed the minute Dave comes! She has sewing things in her mouth and hands, and, as she waves, something drops out of her hand into the tall grass. We all tries to find it, but it is no good, and she laughs, kind of excited, and says:

"Only an empty spool, boys. Don't bother," and we didn't—no more.

To Be Continued.

Price $3.58
HARTMAN'S 60th Anniversary Rocker Bargain
No. 1G772—Comfortable, large rocker, made of seasoned hard wood, American quartered oak finish. Upholstered in "Imperial" leather. Strongly built stout runners, carved front posts and back panels. Seat has full spring construction and ruffled edge.
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To receive this Wonderful Credit Bargain Book is like having brought into your home the largest stock of home furnishings ever before gathered together—Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Go-Carts, Mattresses, Silverware, Bedding, Springs, Tinware, Clocks, Dishes, Washing Machines, Sewing Machines, Carpet Sweepers, Lace Curtains, Phonographs, Refrigerators, etc., as well as a wonderful assortment of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies in natural colors, patterns and designs photographed from originals. A wonderful book—should be in every home. Write for Your Free Copy Today.

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We guarantee to ship each and every article on approval, and if within 30 days from receipt of goods, anything is not satisfactory For Any Reason, we will accept their return and pay freight charges both ways.

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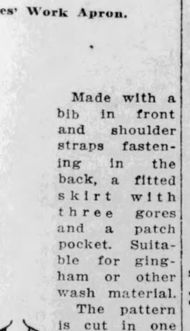
BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6824—Boys' Overcoat.



A manly double breasted garment with regulation collar and revers and pockets at the breast and sides which may be omitted. The belt is also a matter of choice. Suitable for melton, kersey, tweeds and other imported coatings. The coat pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 54 in. material.

6847—Ladies' Waist.

A model which has the sleeve extended to the neck edge, forming a shoulder yoke. Full fronts and plain back, sleeves long or short and extension of material below the waistline. A flare collar is attached to a plain vest.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yds. of 36 in. material and ¾ yd. of 27 in. contrasting fabric.

5972—Girls' Dress.

A plain blouse closed at the left side of the front. Long or short sleeves, with a trimming band at the top simulating the drop shoulder. A wide collar and straight skirt, either pleated or gathered.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

6517—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This is a plain tailored model, regulation in every respect. The closing is made without a box pleat and a soft collar trims the neck. The model is good for messaline, plaid or plain taffetas, flannel, challie, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yds. of 36 inch material.

6837—Ladies' Yoke Skirt.

Made with gores for underskirt with a tunic, slightly circular. The yoke underskirt may be in contrast with the tunic with good effect.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 in. waist measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yds. of 44 in. material and ⅝ yds. of 36 in. contrasting goods. In all 2 materials 4 yds. of 44 in. width.

6781—Child's Dress.

Specially suitable for embroidery, with front vest, drop shoulder and back closing. The pleated skirt has a straight lower edge and is attached to the blouse.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Medium size requires 4½ yds. of 15-in. embroidery flouncing; 1⅝ yds. of ribbon for sleeves and 2 yds. of ribbon for belt.

6833—Ladies' Work Apron.

Made with a bib in front and shoulder straps fastening in the back, a fitted skirt with three gores and a patch pocket. Suitable for gingham or other wash material.

The pattern is cut in one size only. To make it requires 2¾ yds. of 27 in. material.

6868—Ladies' Dressing Sacque and Cap.

Sleeve and body of this sacque are cut in one piece, the material seamed in the back and opening in front. The neck is trimmed with a small collar and cuffs finish the sleeves which may be either long or short.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yds. of 36 in. figured material and ¾ yd. the same width of contrasting goods.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT TO HELP

Will Accompany Husband to Paris to Care for Wounded.

New York, Sept. 25.—Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, and his wife, who was Miss Ethel Roosevelt, have volunteered to aid in caring for the wounded in Paris and will sail on Saturday.

Dr. Derby is going as one of the six surgeons requested by Dr. Joseph A. Blake to help in the work of the American ambulance corps in Paris, and Mrs. Derby will do all she can in an unofficial capacity.

Their six months old son, Richard Jr., will be taken to Oyster Bay to remain with Col. Roosevelt's family until the Derbys return, probably in about two months.

40 lb. — FEATHER BEDS — $7.00

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers; best ticking; 6-pound pillows, $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalog. Agents wanted. Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 1053, Greensboro, N. C.

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To introduce our very complete Fall line of beautiful wool suitings, wash fabrics, fancy waistings, silks, hdkfs, petticoats, etc. Up to date N. Y. City patterns. Finest line on the market. Dealing direct with the mills you will find our prices low. If others can make $10.00 to $30.00 weekly you can also. Samples, full instructions in neat sample case, shipped express prepaid. No money required. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars. Be first to apply.
Standard Dress Goods Company, 98 10th St., Binghamton, N.Y.

FARMER-BUYER TO DIVIDE PROFITS

Philadelphia Plans to Establish Market Eliminating the Middlemen.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Fruits, vegetables and produce are to be brought almost to the doors of West Philadelphians, fresh from the farms of Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh and several adjacent counties, to be passed direct from producer to consumer, who will divide the profits saved from the middleman.

This is the most important direct application of the Homsher trolley freight law of 1907 to the reduction of living cost in Philadelphia.

Under an arangement between the company and the Lehigh Valley Transit company, a farmer's market is to be established at Sixty-ninth and Market streets, in a building of the former company. Only a nominal rental will be exatced for stalls, a condition being that the occupant must be a producer, selling direct to consumer.

Plans for the new market were matured yesterday at a conference in which the moving spirits were Thomas Newhall, president, and J. L. Adams, general manager of the Philadelphia and Western, and Harrison Fehr, president, and C. C. Collins, traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley Transit company.

The two roads connect at Norristown where freight cars carrying farm produce to West Philadelphia will be transferred from the Lehigh Valley to the Philadelphia and Western line and brought through to the terminal.

The importance of the enterprise to the rapidly growing far west section of West Philadelphia lies in the rich sources of supply centering about Lansdale, Souderton, Perkasie, Sellersville, Quakertown and points on the Lehigh Valley Transit company's feeders converging at Allentown. The latter lines penetrate the slate and cement belts, connecting Slatington, Bangor, Catasauqua and Easton with the Philadelphia markets.

The plans, which have been under consideration for some weeks, have had the approval of farmers to whom they were submitted. Their complaint has been that too much of the proceeds from their fruits and vegetables were consumed by middle men. It is shown that grapes from Delaware cost first hands in Philadelphia 6 cents a basket, laid down at terminals while watermelons in the Bridgeville and Laurel sections were plowed under because it did not pay to ship them.

The same thing is known to have applied in the fruit sections traversed by the railway lines that are to serve to avert the waste of eatables while thousands of families in city are denying themselves because of price.

The farmers do not purpose selling to the consumer at prices which commission houses might be willing to pay, but will, it is said, divide the latter's profits, giving the big end to the consumer.

U. S. CLOSES BIG WIRELESS

Orders Lid Clamped Down to Enforce Censorship.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Secretary Daniels today ordered the Marconi wireless station at Siasconsett, Mass., closed at noon tomorrow, in consequence of the failure of the company to give assurance that it would comply with naval censorship regulations.

Secretary Daniels' action was forecast in his letter to the Marconi company last Saturday, saying President Wilson was "advised by his attorney general that he has full authority, in view of the extraordinary conditions now existing, to close down or take charge of and operate the plant of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, should it be deemed necessary to secure obedience to his proclamations of neutrality."

The company had failed to assure the navy department it would observe the censorship rule or to explain its action in forwarding to New York a message from the British cruiser

IS FOR SHIP PURCHASE

President Regards Bill as an Emergency Measure.

Washington, Sept. 28.—That the ship purchase bill must be passed at this session of congress, was the stand taken today by President Wilson. He regards it as an emergency measure and essential to the building up of American trade in fields which are not now entered by private capital because they are unprofitable.

The President does not expect to change his position in the matter, although he admits that strong opposition to the bill has developed.

NEW HAVEN PROBERS BUSY

Special U. S. Grand Jury Sworn in at New York.

New York, Sept. 28.—The special grand jury which, in accordance with President Wilson's suggestion, will make an inquiry into the criminal aspects of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad case, was sworn in today by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer.

The investigation will be in charge of Assistant United States Attorney General Swacker. He will be assisted by James W. Osborne, former state deputy attorney general, acting as special government prosecutor.

The Krupps have just turned out a new cannon that can throw a shell fifteen miles and hit any church that happens to be in the way.

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Automatically generates gas from Kerosene (Coal Oil) mixing it with air. **Scientific Test Proves It Burns Barrels of Air to Gallon of Oil.** Intense heat but **concentrated** under cooking vessels and absorbed by articles being cooked—not sent out to **overheat your kitchen. In Winter** use Radiator for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc. Heat under control. Perfect combustion. **Not Dangerous Like Gasoline.** No valves, no wicks—nothing to clog, close upon get out of order. No flues, chimneys. Light—pick it up, set it anywhere. Self-regulating. Same heat all day or night. For more or less heat simply turn knob.—*That's All.* **Boils, Bakes, Fries, Roasts—Cooks anything.** Ideal for quick meals, washing, ironing, hotwater, canning fruit—picnics, cottages, camping. **Many Thousands** sent to families in all parts of the world. Men and women enthusiastic over its comfort, convenience, economy.

WHAT USERS SAY—E. N. Helwig, Ont.—"Only used half gallon oil last week for cooking, baking, ironing." R. Shilling, Ill.—"It is clean, convenient, no trouble, burns steadily; **Perfect Baking.**" Mrs. O. Thompson, O.—"Bakes Pies, Cakes, Bread; never saw nicer baking done." Mrs. J. Newark, Mich.—"Never cooked meals so quick and easy." Mrs. M. E. King, Ky.—"Baked, cooked, washed, ironed—can do anything my range does." H. M. Irey, Ia.—"Cooked for a family of 6 for 5 days with several quarts of oil—**It is a Great Time and Fuel Saver.**" Wm. Baering, Ind.—"Heated a room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero, with Radiator."

VALVELESS—WICKLESS—BLUE FLAME—AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS & AIR-BURNER STOVE

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MEN and WOMEN—at home or traveling, all or part time—showing, taking orders, appointing agents. Quick—Easy—Sure. Show stove making gas—people stop, look, get excited—want it—buy. B. L. Husted, Mich.—"Out one day, sold 11 stoves." W. E. Bard, S. C.—"You have the best stove on the market; sold 9 in two hours—(first ordered 1—200 since)." Chas. D. Schuster, Conn.—"Bought 40 stoves one order." Head & Frazer, Tex., writes—"Sell like hot cakes—sold 50 stoves in our city." J. W. Hunter, Ala.—"Secured 1—tested it—ordered 100 since." And so they go—hit—just the thing. **THESE MEN MADE MONEY**—you have the same chance. You should make $10 to $15 a day. World unsupplied. Get in early for territory. Write today for our **Money-Making Plans** and full particulars—send no money.
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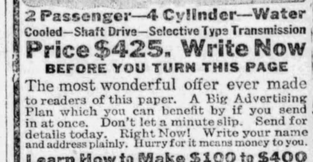

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EXPORTS DROP 77 MILLION

Decrease in European Imports of $17,000,000 Shown.

Washington, Sept. 26.—American exports during last August fell $77,000,000 below those of a year ago, the department of commerce today announced. The decrease in imports from Europe was $17,000,000.

The failure of Germany to take American products since the war began has contributed principally to the diminution of the export trade of the country, the department says. Great Britain and France have not disturbed their orders from this country on account of the war to any extent. Trade to Belgium and Argentina has fallen off sharply.

The principal decrease in American exports was in manufactures. Food stuffs maintained about the average level. The total export trade last month was $110,369,240, against $187,909,020 a year ago.

BEACHEY STARTLES WILSON

Does Flip-Flop Over Capitol and the White House.

Washington, Sept. 28. — Lincoln Beachey in an aeroplane looped the loop four times over the dome of the capitol today while President Wilson watched the performance from a White House window. The aviator then made such an abrupt landing on the lowlands of the Potomac river near the Washington monument that observers in the tall wireless towers at the Arlington radio station reported he had fallen.

Beachey then finished the performance by turning two flops over the White House, and then more loops flying low over the business section of the city, while government officials and thousands of spectators held their breath.

A FURNITURE STORE FOR ONE CENT

A whole furniture store for one cent! That is really what you get by sending a penny postal to the L. Fish Furniture Co., Dept. 9 Chicago, for their beautiful, big illustrated book, "THE HOME MAKER." This wonderful book contains 4,863 articles for the home, every one of which is offered you on a whole year's credit. "The Home Maker" is full of magnificent chairs, rockers, beds, tables, dressers, stoves, splendid kitchen cabinets and baby carts, pretty rugs and handsome carpets shown in their real colors, china c

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Remaining neutral is equivalent to keeping sweet.

All wounded soldiers look alike to the Red Cross.

Now Virginia has Saharaed. Temperance is marching on.

One ship that is safe from the submarines—the censorship.

Fighting is hard work. Praying for peace can be done in comfort.

There is a lot of blood and iron in the war. Will Fate furnish the irony?

Money may talk, but it can't say much when it is locked in a steel vault.

Shooting holes through one's fellowmen seems like a poor way to make history.

Soldiers are finding that there is always one more river to cross in France.

Women save their hair "combings" for future reference. Men try to forget theirs.

Maybe you have noticed that on the battlefield nothing is put off until tomorrow.

"Sir Edward Carson has just taken a wife." Which is better than bombarding a city.

When a husband is henpecked it may be a case of his chickens coming home to roost.

"Never despise little things," writes a Chicago news philosopher. How about red ants?

Summarized, the war of last week was much like the war of the week before, only worse.

Hope is never dead so long as one can have a vision of squash-pumpkin pie in the distance.

Sometimes the politician finds that the fence he is trying to sit on is made of barbed wire.

Fighting from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m. makes a long day. Union rules don't govern in time of war.

War is not much worse than it was in the time of Alexander, who fought in the Greek language.

Socks patterned after the design of the American flag are on sale in London. Long may they wave.

From what we can gather by reading their stories, the war correspondents at the front are at the rear.

There'll be no peace so long as everybody thinks he is entitled to the biggest share of the gate receipts.

Children will not object to American-made toys provided they can break 'em without having to use an axe.

Berlin maintains that the German gunners didn't aim at the Rheims cathedral. That may be the reason they hit it.

Luther Burbank is a nice man. He believes he could produce a black flower if he tried, and he isn't going to try.

From St. Petersburg to Petrograd was not radical. Something like changing the name of Kettlersville to Pottstown.

King George announces that he is in favor of fighting to the bitter end. Now we know where Colonel Mary stands on the subject.

"The pin production in the United States will amount to 769,550,000,000.-000." That is a row of pins that amounts to something.

A Cleveland woman has designed a new suffrage pin for her Ohio sisters. Of course, it is not expected to take the place of the safety.

A Michigan man had a Gypsy fortune teller bless his roll of money. You don't have to be a fortune teller to guess what happened to it.

If, as some soldiers believe, they go straight to heaven when killed in battle, the shock of the change must be almost enough to upset them.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says the science of eugenics is going to revolutionize the world. Ella talks as a prophet, not as a grandmother.

Probably the government won't hang any food speculators before bad weather sets in. Autumn is too beautiful to think of such a thing.

A woman moralist is quoted as saying: "When in love, be calm." Might as well tell the fire department to go slow when responding to an alarm.

When a little fellow does something courageous everybody likes to talk about it. That is why so many flattering things are being said of Belgium.

Feminine nature is the same everywhere. Women are kissing soldiers in England, same as they kissed Hobson in this country. It's no way to promote peace.

Anyway, Sir Lionel Garden will always have the satisfaction of having said what he thought, while suppressed emotions might have kept him uncomfortable indefinitely.

Statesmen and writers of the opposing countries engaged in war are denouncing each other, while the soldiers who are doing the fighting are praising the daring and heroism of their foes. The men in the field seem to be giving the world a better opinion of humanity than those at home.

COMFORTABLE FARM HOUSE

In recent trips through Stark, Carroll, Clark, Delaware and Tuscarawas counties, the editor of the Ohio Farmer was impressed by the fact that a number of farmers had installed their homes with pressure waterworks and sewage systems. He came upon electric and acetylene lighting plants in several rural spots and, in one place, he beheld an overhead sprinkling system in a farmer's garden. He is so pleased that he purposes to devote time and space this winter to telling in detail of what he saw.

Of course, the editor of the Ohio Farmer does not consider his discoveries of novel interest. It was the quite evident fact of an increase in the popularity of these improvements that was surprising and pleasing. They are no longer the unusual. They bid fair some day to be the rule, their absence to be the exception.

The hard struggle with the soil, the grim necessities of economy and a native caution have caused American agriculturalists to deny themselves comforts and conveniences while at the same time they have been lavish in the way of barns and the betterment and protection of live stock. But the pioneering is over. High prices for farm products are banishing the ghosts of frugality. The American farmhouse of the future will rival the city house in the matter of comforts and time and labor saving devices. More mill be made of the high gift of clean air. We can even believe that farmers will some time have thought and appreciation for the everyday scenery of the countryside.

PUBLIC OPINION WINS

The "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill was not talked to death, for all the bombardment of words and the bursting mains of parts of speech. There was just as much stubbornness on the part of the "pork barrel" advocates as upon the other side, just as great staying power and firmness of jaw. The bill went back to committee for the major operation upon its graft simply because of the sore displeasure of the public.

The Democrats had heard from the corn fields.

Democratic congressmen haven't much to show their constituents in the way of works, and it is apparent they have doubts that a shouting of faith will avail them at the November elections. So an appropriation from Uncle Sam, deftly planted where it will influence the selfish instincts of electors, is more to be desired than gold, aye than much fine gold. Being sweeter than honey and the honeycomb it catches the votes as the molasses catches the flies. To deepen the Scuppernong, to widen the Tar, to pull the snags out of the Newbegun, to disturb the mud turtles and the mussels of the Peedee, to drive the maws of a steamshovel into the bed of the Trinity—coveted as a right of way by an electric interurban company—will not fatten the statistics of American commerce. But a number of cheap-skate congressmen will thereby get back to Washington.

Public opinion has scored another victory. And certain gentlemen of a minimum wage outfit of conscience and patriotism will have to make their campaigns—not with the largess of Uncle Sam—but with the horsepower of their lungs and whatever they may be able to scare up in the semblance of merit.

ON CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS

Weeks after a score of great ports were closed to commerce, after shipping had fled, like frightened chickens from the hawk, to the nearest harbor of refuge, securities had been dumped upon the market by the hundredweight and the long ton, and the credit system of a continent had blown up with a loud report, this country is finally coming to realize the weight and damage in the blow it received.

It was a blow that closed prosperous factories. It stopped the running of cages in the mines. It slammed to the doors of stock exchanges. It cut down the length of freight trains. It caused "for rent" signs to go up on skyscraper offices. It threw bookkeepers and clerks and messengers and telegraph operators and workmen of a thousand trades out of employment.

It was a blow that only a few years since would have enwrapped this whole country in a blanket of industrial depression and disaster.

And yet, the foundations of American business never trembled. They were as sound as the granite hills. Banks were not closed. There have been no failures which affected in the least the general security. Factories whose fires were put out by the first rude breaths of war are opening their gates again. The metal mines are getting back to "full time" basis. Railroad traffic is picking up. The period of re-employment is treading on the heels of unemployment. The note in America today is as cheerful as a May morning.

It has been an amazing blow. And not less an amazing demonstration of the stability of American business.

THE WORST

Then the allies brought up their heaviest guns through deep mud, in which the wheels sank to the axles. Forty straining, weary, mud-stained horses were attached to each gun; lending their shoulders were a dozen artillerymen, coated with mud from head to foot; faces streaked with dirt and most of them stripped to the waist.

If the soldier has put his shoulder to the wheel or strained upon the ropes which helped the horses through the mud, labored through the night to dig trenches, been rained upon, gone hungry, felt the breath gasping in his throat after a race across a soggy meadow, been denied sleep and rest—perhaps, after all this, the thunder of the guns and the rattle of rifles have no stampeding effect upon his senses. To fight, to be shot, even to depart this life altogether, may have no terrors for him. He has experienced what must seem to him the most hellish part of war.

THE MECHANICAL FLOOD

The inventive mind takes no holidays. It is in tune with the rolling planet, the precession of the equinoxes, the faithful pump at the waterworks station. While other mental outfits seek recreation and occasionally go out upon strike, the brains of the inventor pile high the heap of labor saving devices, originate new labor making processes, improve here, better there, until—you are bound to conclude—the human mechanism will some day be run by an electric motor neatly constructed to fit the pocket.

In the bewildering pages of "Popular Mechanics" for October, we come upon an aeroplane stabilizer, a spring wheel for automobiles, a plowing machine which pulverizes the soil, a patent floor scrubbing contrivance, a coin counting machine, apparatus for weaving fence wire in the field and stretching it at the same time, an "oscillator" for transmitting signals under water, a gun which fire, not to kill, but to tack signs at whatsoever height the gunner chooses to place them—to name but a few of the many inventions of a few weeks.

War is engaged just now in smashing up the monuments and memories of an age passed away. The space these occupy will shortly be crowded with the products of the era of mechanics.

VIRGINIA VOTES DRY

Virginians, like many of the residents of Kentucky, apparently do not consider a reputation for connoissieurship in alcoholic drinks one that should be conserved and enhanced. They have decided to follow the example of their neighbors of North Carolina and West Virginia and part forever from the cup that cheers and inebriates also. If Sir John Barleycorn was a cavalier he is disowned.

This makes nine states which are to be listed as "dry," without modification or exceptions. There are other states in which but small sections, a few cities, or a county or two, have stood by the saloon. To all intents and purposes they are prohibition, and save for publication, no doubt are so regarded by the breweries and distilleries.

Reciting the case of Kansas for the Saturday Evening Post last July, William Allen White said that a "state, a county or a city sobering up, getting the alcohol out of its system, goes through much the same process under the prohibitory law that a man goes through when he swears off with a mighty oath. When a man quits after a high resolve and with more or less emotion connected with the performance, whether he lapses or not depends largely upon the man * * * but very little on the phraseology of his swearing- off pledge." According to Mr. White, a prohibitory law "only gives men and women who desire prohibition an opportunity to secure it by long years of wise, brave, hard work."

The mere passage of a constitutional amendment does not banish the saloon and all its works. What it does do is to provide a weapon by which prohibition, given the support of honest sentiment, determination and grit, can be brought about.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR

With the air of one dealing with a mere trifle, the dean of a Philadelphia medical college announces that the country doctor is about to disappear from this world, to return no more.

"The rural districts are declining in population," he says, "and with the advent of the automobile and the telephone the place of the country doctor can easily be taken by the town practitioner. Rural patients can be reached much quicker under the new methods of locomotion than by the old-fashioned country doctor who rode a horse or drove a buggy."

As easy and simple as slamming a door! The country doctor must give way to the town practitioner. "Honk! Honk! Get out in the ditch and let the town doctor and his devil wagon get by!"

He was an institution, the country doctor. He ushered the new born into the world. He soothed the hours of the dying. He bound up the remnants of fingers the corn-shellers chose to leave. He set the leg that the old gray mule kicked. He rode hard and he rode long, in daylight and dark, in summer sunshine and winter blizzard. There were medicines in his outfit of mansize dosage, the stuff that was lumpish going down and left a recollection weeks long of things full-flavored and resolute. There was resourcefulness in his being that the unexpected could not paralyize. Behind the great spread of beard was a calmness superior to mud-holes, washed out bridges and broken saddle girths, an understanding of human nature and a sympathy greater of mass and more noble of height than Pike's Peak.

But the country doctor is read out of the social organization. He is a has-been. "Honk! Honk! Get out of the road, will ye!"

PRISONERS IN LUCK

It appears to be the rule, among all the nations at war in Europe, to treat prisoners kindly. There is not that disposition, common to wars of the past, to maltreat prisoners, make a parade of them in the cities of the captors, subject them to insult, starve them and shelter them insufficiently.

Part of the drain of war is the care of prisoners. To take a great number of them is almost as unfortunate as losing a battle. It means the detachment of soldiers to act as guards, of physicians to keep them in health, of cooks to feed them. Every pound of food provided prisoners is a pound of food from the national resources. For a nation compelled to depend upon its own supplies, and these inadequate, the maintenance of several prison camps might well be as big a problem as keeping up the fighting.

It must, therefore, be counted a decided gain for humanitarianism that, in spite of their huge cost, prisoners of war are treated humanely.

Sunday School

ONE WOMAN'S IMMORTAL FAME

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 4 Is "Christ Anointed for Burial." — Mark 14:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

IT is almost uncanny the way this Book, called the Bible, sheds a new light on the latest problems of the present time. Nowadays we have the woman question perplexing everybody, dividing thinkers into two camps, and between them both the cause of woman is made to suffer. In such a day as this the Sunday schools have allotted, for the study of millions, a story which reveals vividly the greatest gift and essential power of woman.

In shining distinctness it is pointed out that the chief qualification of woman is her spiritual intuition. She is endowed with the ability to perceive the real values of life. Her capacity and loyalty in love are but variations of her ability to penetrate to the core of all things involving spiritual values.

In this sense of relative worth, which transcends all arithmetic, for it is the divine mathematics of love, woman is dowered above man. By the exercise of her powers of spiritual intuition she is to attain her highest service in the world.

Fragrance That Envelopes the World.

This story is one of the sweetest in the repertory of the common people. The scene is laid at a large family dinner in the town of Bethany, a suburb of Jerusalem, where Jesus and his disciples were guests. The event of the occasion, which alone made the dinner noteworthy, was the action of Mary of Bethany, sister of Lazarus, who broke an alabaster vessel of pure nard—a superlative perfume, worth a workingman's wages for a year—upon the feet and head of the Master, who had restored her brother to life, and who had been teacher and friend to her family.

This was the very extravagance of devotion. The guests gasped at the royal offering which filled the house where they sat. The annointing was a consummate token of lavish loyalty—better understood in the perfume-loving Orient, than in our western land. Yet the fragrance of that offering has for nineteen hundred years been sweetening this old earth of ours.

The thrifty, "practical" and unsentimental guests were scandalized by such extravagance. They were displeased that the Guest of Honor should countenance such waste, and their disapproal of Mary became instantly clear to both her eyes and her ears. Chief among these prudent and protesting ones was that keeper of the money bags, Judas Iscariot, who thought always in terms of lucre, and who straightway, with appraising eye, began to estimate the possible uses of the money represented by the gift. Outwardly he talked of giving it to the poor; really he wanted it in his own money bags where his avaricious fingers could clutch it.

Poor Mary was shocked, embarrassed and hurt at the reception which her act was accorded by the other guests. A sensitive, spiritual personality, she quailed before this hostile criticism. Her one thought had been of her Lord. She was of those who do not weigh and calculate consequences. To her it was clear that her Master was worthy of her best; and that the highest use of any possession of hers was to employ it in the service of love. She knew instantly—and wondered why the truth was not plain to everybody—that when great loyalties call nothing else matters.

A Gentleman to the Rescue.

True gentleman that he ever was, Jesus came promptly to the rescue of Mary, bewildered by the carping criticisms of these small-souled disciples. Only for an instant was she permitted to suffer embarrassment or rebuke; then she became covered with the embarrassment of eulogy.

Jesus not only receievd her offering with gratitude—and nobody in this world will ever know what a comfort it was to the hunted and harried Nazarine to feel that somebody really understood and really cared—but He also publicly defended it as the highest use of money. All true disciples of love are forever indebted to Mary for providing the occasion for these words of Jesus upon the superlative worth of love and all love's offerings.

Audaciously it must have seemed to His hearers—although he himself never betrayed any doubt of his Gospel's growth—Jesus promised immortal fame to the deed of Mary. He declared further that her wisdom was greater than that of all his drilled disciples and of all the doctors of the law. Her intuition had outrun their reason. She saw what was hid from them, that Jesus was about to die. Her sensitive heart had caught the true importance of his repeated words to his uncomprehending disciples. This was her way of administering comfort and expressing loyalty.

The Time for Love's Offerings.

Later on, in due time, Mary would bear spices to the tomb of her crucified Lord. Now, however, while he was living and while his heart was heavy with the burden of the world's woe and of the relentless persecution of his enemies, and while he was shut apart by a great loneliness, Mary would make her timely offering to refresh his weary spirit. No counsel is commoner than this one that we should bear flowers to the living rather than gifts to the dead.

Her sense of spiritual values made Mary understand that love lives on lavish offerings. The rose has one value in the florist's shop; but it has a far greater value when it rests in the hands of the woman to whom it speaks of love and loyalty. In the eyes of Judas this alabaster vessel of pure nard was worth three hundred pence; streaming over the person of the Anointed One, it had a worth beyond all appraisal. It had come to its highest use.

There is a hard utilitarian spirit which, in mistaken thrift, leave life barren of the gracious gifts of love. The Orient, with its immemorial customs of gift-giving, is wiser than we. Surely no student of this beautiful story will miss the meaning of the fact that Jesus promised immortality of fame only to this one extravagance of loving devotion. Christ merits the best; Christ honors the best; Christ rewards the best.

Aside from the Lord himself and Mary, there were three other parties to this incident, who are worthy of study. Space permits only a mere mention of them.

In the background, sinister, subtile, scheming, conspiring, were the ecclesiastical enemies of Jesus. They had determined on his death. With the cunning of veteran plotters they planned that this should take place after the visitors who came to the feast should disperse; they were afraid of the multitude. Even then the oligarchy feared the people; and then, as now, the best defenders of Christ and his gospel were the plain people. The plans and presence of these enemies were well known to the Master, who nevertheless filled his social obligations and never let the secret of his own woe dull the joys of his friends.

The host of the feast is a story by himself. Simon had been a leper but Jesus cured him. This feast was his alabaster cruse or anointment; his offernig of gratitude. All the resources in honor of his family were engaged to make this feast to Jesus and his disciples and friends a worthy tribute of love. Of all the banquets of antiquity there is none so well remembered as this.

The other character who must be mentioned was the outspoken objector to Mary's concentrated and sacrificial offering of what represented possibly her whole store of savings. Judas was so indignant that he forgot his manners. He ruffled the serenity of the feast by his churlish words. In the minds of men he is first among those who think only in terms of money—a state of mind which is its own punishment.

What shall we say of the man with Judas' mind who sacrifices all things to financial gain and measures all of life by money standards? The antithesis between him and Mary is sharply drawn in this scene. That love of money is the root of all evil is illustrated here. Avarice made Judas a boor, a traitor and a murderer.

All the while he thought that he alone was the sane, practical and business-like member of the group. It was instinctive in him to protest against what he deemed such mad waste as Mary's act represented. Poor Judas! He went to the place of waste in his soul before ever he filled the suicide's grave; his senses had become dead to the higher language of love and of the spirit. His money-seared soul was unable to comprehend that it is only the things of selfishness that are wasted; and that only that much of life is saved which is poured out in uncalculated, unquestioning, unreserved love.

THE RECORD IN BIG GAME

From the Des Moines Register-Leader.

Roosevelt Sees in Foreign War Lesson for U. S.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles by Former President Theodore Roosevelt, setting forth lessons to be learned by Americans from the European war.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In this country we are both shocked and stunned by the awful cataclysm which has engulfed civilized Europe. By only a few men was the possibility of such widespread and hideous disaster even admitted. Most persons, even after it occurred, felt as if it was unbelievable. They felt that, in what it pleased enthusiasts to speak of as "this age of enlightenment," it was impossible that primal passion, working hand in hand with the most modern scientific organizations, should loose upon the world these forces of dread destruction.

In the last week in July the men and women of the populous civilized countries of Europe were leading their usual ordered lives, busy and yet soft, lives carried on with comfort and luxury, with appliances for ease and pleasure, such as never before were known, lives led in a routine which to most people seemed part of the natural order of things, something which could not be disturbed by shocks such as the world knew of old. A fortnight later hell yawned under the feet of these hard-working or pleasure-seeking men and women, and woe smote them as it smote the peoples we read of in the Old Testament or in the histories of the middle ages. Through the rents in our smiling surface of civilization the volcanic fires beneath gleamed red in the gloom.

What occurred in Europe is on a giant scale like the disaster to the Titanic. One moment the great ship was speeding across the ocean, equipped with every device for comfort, safety and luxury. The men in her stokehold and steerage were more comfortable than the most luxurious travelers of a century ago. The people in her first-class cabins enjoyed every luxury that luxuriant city life could demand, and were screened not only from danger but from the least discomfort or annoyance. Suddenly, in one awful and shattering moment, Death smote the floating host, so busy with work and play. They were in that moment shot back through immeasurable ages. At one stroke they were hurled from a life of effortless ease back into elemental disaster; to disaster in which baseness showed naked, and heroism burned like a flame of light.

Should Keep Our Heads.

In the face of a calamity so world-wide as the present war, it behooves us all to keep our heads clear and to read aright the lessons taught us; for we ourselves may suffer dreadful penalties if we read these lessons wrong. The temptation always is only to half learn such a lesson, for a half truth is always simple, whereas the whole truth is very, very difficult. Unfortunately a half truth, if applied, may turn out to be the most dangerous type of falsehood.

Now, our business here in America in the face of this cataclysm is twofold. In the first place it is imperative that we shall take the steps necessary in order, by our own strength and wisdom, to safeguard ourselves against such disaster as has occurred in Europe. Events have shown that peace treaties, arbitration treaties, neutrality treaties, Hague treaties and the like as at present existing offer not even the smallest protection against such disasters. The prime duty of the moment is therefore to keep Uncle Sam in such a position that by his own stout heart and ready hand he can defend the vital interest of the American people.

But this is not our only duty, even although it is the only duty we can immediately perform. The horror of what has occurred in Europe, and which has drawn into the maelstrom of war large parts of Asia, Africa, Australasia and even America, is altogether too great to permit us to rest supine without endeavoring to prevent its repetition. We are not to be excused if we do not make a resolute and intelligent effort to devise some scheme which will minimize the chance for a recurrance of such horror in the future and which will at least limit and alleviate it if it should occur. In other words it is our duty to try to devise some efficient plan for securing the peace of righteousness throughout the world.

Securing World Peace.

That any plan will surely and automatically bring peace we cannot promise. Nevertheless, I think a plan can be devised which will render it far more difficult than at present to find workable and practical substitutes even for ordinary war. In order to do this, however, it is necessary that we shall fearlessly look facts in the face. We cannot devise methods for securing peace which will actually work unless we are in good faith willing to face the fact that the present all-inclusive arbitration treaties, peace conferences and the like upon which our well-meaning pacificists have pinned so much hope have proved utterly worthless under serious strain. We must face this fact and clearly understand the reason for it before we can advance an adequate remedy.

It is even more important not to pay heed to the pathetic infatuation of the well-meaning persons who declare that this is "the last great war." During the last century such assertions have been made again and again after the close of every great war. They represent nothing but an amiable fatuity. The strong men of the United States must protect the feeble; but they must not trust for guidance to the feeble.

In these articles I desire to ask my fellow countrymen and countrywomen to consider the various lessons which are being writ in letters of blood and steel before our eyes. I wish to ask their consideration, first, of the immediate need that we shall realize the utter hopelessness under actually existing conditions of our trusting for our safety merely to the goodwill of other powers or to treaties or other bits of paper or to anything except our own steadfast courage and preparedness. Second, I wish to point out what a complicated and difficult thing it is to work for peace and how difficult it may be to combine doing one's duty in the endeavor to bring peace for others without failing in one's duty to secure peace for one's self; and therefore I wish to point out how unwise it is to make foolish promises which under great strain it would be impossble to keep.

Hope of Our People.

Third, I wish to try to give practical expression to what I know is the hope of the great body of our people. We should endeavor to devise some method of action, in common with other nations, whereby there shall be at least a reasonable chance of securing world-peace, and, in any event, of narrowing the sphere of possible war and its horrors. To do this it is equally necessary unflinchingly to antagonize the position of the men who believe in nothing but brute force exercised without regard to the rights of other nations, and unhesitatingly to condemn the well-meaning but unwise persons who seek to mislead our people into the belief that treaties, mere bits of paper, when unbacked by force and when there is no one responsible for their enforcement, can be of the slightest use in a serious crisis. Force unbacked by righteousness is abhorrent. The effort to substitute for it vague declamation for righteousness unbacked by force is silly. The policeman must be put back of the judge in international law, just as he is back of the judge in municipal law. The effective power of civilization must be put back of civilization's collective purpose to secure reasonable justice between nation and nation.

Defending Unjust Attacks.

First, consider the lessons taught by this war as to the absolute need under existing conditions of our being willing, ready and able to defend ourselves from unjust attack. What has befallen Belgium and Luxembourg—not to speak of China—during the past six weeks shows the utter hopelessness of trusting to any treaties, no matter how well meant, unless back of them lies power sufficient to secure their enforcement.

At the outset let me explain with all possible emphasis that in what I am about to say at this time I am not criticizing nor taking sides with any one of the chief combatants in either group of warring powers. The causes for the present contest stretch into the immemorial past. As far as the present generation of Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Austrians and Servians are concerned, their actions have been given a certain fatalistic impulse because of deeds done and left undone by many generations in the past. Not only the sovereigns, but the peoples engaged on each side believe sincerely in the justice of their several causes. This is convincingly shown by the action of the Socialists in Germany, France and Belgium. Of all latter day political parties the Socialist is the one in which international brotherhood is most dwelt upon, while international obligations are placed on a par with national obligations. Yet the Socialists in Germany and the Socialists in France and Belgium have all alike thrown themselves into this contest with the same enthusiasm, and, indeed, the same bitterness as the rest of their countrymen. I am not at this time passing judgment one way or the other upon any of the powers. I am merely instancing certain things that have occurred, because of the vital importance that we as a people should take to heart the lessons taught by these occurrences.

Points to Belgium.

At the end of July Belgium and Luxembourg were independent nations. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 their neutrality had been guaranteed by the great nations roundabout them, Germany, France and England. Their neutrality as thus guaranteed with the express purpose of keeping them at peace and preventing any invasion of their territory during war. Luxembourg built no fortifications and raised no army, trusting entirely to the pledged faith of her neighbors. Belgium, an extremely thrifty, progressive and prosperous industrial country, whose people are exceptionally hard-working and law-abiding, raised an army and built forts for purely defensive purposes. Neither nation committed the smallest act of hostility or aggression against any of its neighbors. Each behaved with absolute propriety. Each was absolutely innocent of the slightest wrongdoing. Neither has the very smallest responsibility for the disaster that has overwhelmed her. Nevertheless as soon as the war broke out the territories of both were overrun.

The fate of Luxembourg and of Belgium offers an instructive commentary on the folly of the well-meaning people who a few years ago insisted that the Panama Canal should not be fortified and that we should trust to international treaties to protect it. After what has occurred in Europe no sane man has any excuse for believing that such treaties would avail us in our hour of need any more than they have availed Belgium and Luxembourg—and for that matter Korea and China—in their hours of need.

The first and most obvious lesson taught by what has occurred is the utter worthlessness of treaties unless backed by force. It is evident that as things are now, all-inclusive arbitration treaties, neutrality treaties, treaties of alliance and the like do not serve one particle of good in protecting a peaceful nation when some great military power deems its vital needs at stake, unless the rights of this peaceful nation are backed by force. The devastation of Belgium, the burning of Louvain, the holding of Brussels to heavy ransom, the killing of women and children, the wrecking of houses in Antwerp by bombs from airships have excited genuine sympathy among neutral nations, but no neutral nation has protested and it would be worse than useless to protest unless back of the protest lay force. Let our people remember that what has been done to Belgium would unquestionably be done to us by any great military power with which we were drawn into war, no matter how just our cause. Moreover, it would be done without any more protest on the part of neutral nations than we have ourselves made in the case of Belgium.

The Danger to Peace.

The great danger to peace so far as this country is concerned arises from such pacificists as those who have made and applauded our recent all-inclusive arbitration treaties, who advocate the abandonment of our policy of building battleships and the refusal to fortify the Panama Canal. It is always possible that these persons may succeed in impressing foreign nations with the belief that they represent our people. If they ever do succeed in creating this conviction in the minds of other nations, the fate of the United States will speedily be that of China and Luxembourg, or else it will be saved therefrom by long-drawn war, accompanied by incredible bloodshed and disaster.

In such a war the prime fact to be remembered is that the men really responsible for it would not be those who would pay the penalty. The ultra-pacificists are rarely men who go to battle. Their fault or their folly would be expiated by the blood of countless thousands of plain and decent American citizens of the stamp of those, north and south alike, who in the Civil War laid down all they had, including life itself, in battling for the right as it was given them to see the right.

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VARIETIES

Panama is to have two agricultural schools.

Ireland last year produced 60,014 tons of iron ore.

Italy last year produced 988 tons of quicksilver.

The Canary Islands report large crops of onion seed.

In 1913 France produced 424,417,000 gallons of beer.

Madagascar exports most of its bean crop to England.

Spain yearly imports chemical fertilizers worth $10,000,000.

Siam has three kinds of trees that produce arboreal cotton.

Alabama, in three years, has built 1,992 miles of good roads.

On an average the hairs on an adult's head number about 140,000.

Korea in 1913 planted 12,430,000 trees in reforestation movement.

Two thousand feet above the surface of the earth is free from germs.

New York's forest preserve contains 1,825,000 acres and is valued at $30,000,000.

Fountain pens were invented shortly before the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The amount of ore handled on the Great Lakes each year amounts to 40,000,000 tons.

A giraffe immediately after its birth measures six feet from its hoofs to the top of its head.

The ants of South America have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

The average earning of a motion picture film of moderate length is said to be nearly $15,000.

Telephone troubles in the tropics are largely due to the wires becoming covered with air plants.

United States in the first quarter of 1914 imported 21,000,000 yards of Egyptian cotton cloth.

Heretofore an importer of the metal in all its forms, Japan has become an exporter of refined zinc.

Paris has made vaccination against typoid fever obligatory for all members of its hospital staffs.

Boats equipped with gasoline engines are used a great deal in Paraguay for carrying fruit down the river.

By the invention of a deodorizing process whale oil again is being extensively used in soap manufacture.

The skin of the otter is capable of manipulation which makes it extremely difficult to detect it from that of the seal.

Cork slabs, compressed from a thickness of 14 inches to half an inch, are being tried out for flooring in railroad cars.

The island on which is situated the Eddystone lighthouse is the smallest bit of all-the-year-round inhabited land in the world.

Paper was made from rags in Arabia more than 10 centuries ago, the art being brought to Europe in the thirteenth century.

Since the discovery of diamonds in Arkansas on August 1, 1906, 1,[illegible] stones, aggregating 550 carats, have been found there.

Camels are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they usually live to forty.

Anger, fear and other forms of mental excitement, it has been learned, may stop digestion entirely and cause serious kidney diseases.

The Uruguay legislature has just set aside a large sum of money for the use of the nation in participating in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The papal power was established in 492 A. D., by Gelasius, bishop of Rome, the will of the monarch being made subordinate to that of the pope.

Expert botanists have found that the age of trees can be told by the leaf markings, the older a tree the smaller and more numerous its leaf cells.

Railway sleepers of redwood, imported from California, cost $1.20 each in China. The French railway in Indo-China uses metal sleepers entirely.

There is a plant growing on mountain in central Europe that develops enough heat to push its flower stalk through snow and produce blossoms.

Investigation in North Carolina has shown that school attendance in cotton mill communities is always lower than in rural or even mountain districts.

Aspen wood is used almost exclusively in making matches in Sweden as it is easily cut and porous enough to be readily impregnated with sulphur or paraffin.

In 1913 the acreage of the principal crops in England and Wales was as follows: Wheat, 1,701,588; barley, 1,558,856; oats, 1,974,700; potatoes, 442,000; hops, 35,676.

By pumping a film of air between the hull of vessels and the water to reduce friction, the Belgian government hopes to save its channel steamers 12 per cent of their coal consumption.

As the dairy business of the Netherlands has been transferred from the farm to the factory there has come a tendency to adulterate the cheese and butter with foreign substances.

Some farmers in Germany use roosters for hatching eggs and raising chicks. They take better care of the chicks than the hens do, even fighting hawks to protect them, and running with them much longer.

The fruit crops of Hungary in 1913 are estimated as follows, in pounds: Apples, 88,134,000; apricots, 28,659,000; grapes (for table), 22,046,000; peaches, 6,613,800; pears, 24,250,600; plums, 114,220,000; quinces, 1,102,300.

Dogwood and persimmon, formerly regarded as worthless woods, are, according to a writer in the Country Gentleman, now supplying the shuttle market of the world, superseding the boxwood of the east for this purpose.

According to a new law in Iowa, all packages of food must be plainly marked with the exact weight of the contents. The law applies to package goods and canned goods, and to bottled milk, beer and whisky as well. If the weight is not printed on the label a rubber stamp may be used.

It is predicted that by 1915 western Canada will produce 600,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. The population is increasing more rapidly than the railroad development, and there is serious apprehension that it will not be possible to handle the enormous crops.

Starlings are not liked in Australia, according to reports from the American consul at Melbourne. Besides being destructive to fruit, they are charged with turning valuable native insect-eating birds out of their nests. Starlings are said to be rapidly increasing in the United States, and are, it is thought, destined to become among the most numerous of our birds, ranking with that other objectionable exotic, the English sparrow.

The PEACE PAGE.

EDITOR MARTHA HOLDEN

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

A CRITICISM

I wish to repeat a part of a story that recently appeared in the Peace Page by a young man who gave his age as 25, and who signed himself as W. H. S., Fla. Here is the part of his article I wish to call attention to:

"I have killed a great deal of all kinds of animals, such as foxes, coons, wildcats, and 39 deer, but the greatest sport I ever had was last Friday. My brother and I were out horseback riding and we saw two bears, an old mother bear and her cub, about half grown. We chased them on horseback and began to shoot at them. We ran them about a mile, and I ran up on her and shot her in the side of the head with a load of buckshot, and killed her."

Now, this incident, he says, was the greatest sport that he had ever had. Think of it! That animal mother, with her soft little offspring by her side, being shot at, pursued—seizing upon every object to save her own life and the life of her baby. And then the supreme moment, with every ounce of her mother nature exhausted, fagged, breathless, dazed, bedraggled—a cruel aim, a report, a groan, a furry, bloody mass of writhing agony, and the life that was so dear to her was no more. And now this young man says that that pursuit, that quest for life, that last final aim, and great, gaping wound, was "the greatest sport he ever had."

Now, I do not have anything in my heart against this young man, save to call his attention to his unfeeling heart—that heart that is as yet unnamed. The noblest thing in all this world is kindness, gentleness, love for God, for mankind, and for animalkind. And this blessed nature is acquired in no other way than a forsaking of our natural nature and allowing God to engraft a new one in its stead. My sincere desire is that I have not criticised unkindly, and that we may hear again from him, of something that has caused him the greatest joy of all, and that whatever it may chance to be, that it will be something of an entirely opposite nature than this.—Dawesie.

SINS OF WAR

In the issue of Sept. 3, I notice the sergeant's question, Did we do our duty in 1864? I answer "No," but we did right. There is a difference between right and red-tape duty.

After a wearisome march a young man of our company was placed on guard. He was found asleep, placed and kept under guard for weeks. My comrades begged the boy to desert, as the officer said that he must be made an example. A court martial was held and he was sentenced to be shot. Then he was tied, in a special tent under special guard. One night one of our boys crept into the tent, cut him loose, and plead with him to escape. "No" said he, "I will never disgrace my name," and he could not be persuaded to leave. The day set came—and all called for parade. Then, with him on his coffin, he was driven all along the line. Thousands of boys wept. Then driven to where all could see and shot. That officer that could have saved that boy may have done his duty—but he did not do right.

One night after a long march—we noticed an extra lot of riding to different regiments—as we halted for the night, an order was read, No Foraging. Our Colonel, a Quaker by birth, bro't his sword into the scabbard with force, we knew the Quaker blood was hot—without red tape he walked to the head of the regiment, saying: "My boys are good boys, they are hungry—I am hungry. I thought we were going to get something to eat—but boys you have heard the orders—please don't get me into trouble." In less than two hours the boys and colonel had something to eat. Do you wonder the boys loved the colonel?

He did not tell them he would tie them up by the thumbs or buck and gag them if caught.—T. E. Wellman, Stratton, Nebraska.

BLESSED CONTENTMENT

Well, can I come in and have a little visit with the family? Family! Yes, that is the right name for the many who contribute to make the Peace Page what it is, always of course including the head of the Family, our own M. H., for without her what would the page amount to? Did you ever stop and think about this same family? Just think how they are scattered about, how far and yet how near they all are and how happy they all seem to be even including the "shut-ins"—for they are happy, too, teaching by their patient submission to their afflictions that there is more than one way to be happy. I often think of a little girl, she was little when I saw her last, away up in Washington who has never walked a step nor can she use her hands not even to feed herself nor can she talk and yet she has a strong body and a sweet face. I have a picture that she drew representing a mountain in the distance with trees etc. in the foreground and a fine dog close to the front. It is done with a pencil and she held it between her toes while drawing the sketch. As she can not walk nor use her hands you can hardly imagine how she could do it but she has a fine picture of it and I wish those who are always complaining about how bad the world is using them could see this sketch. Then that they would just stop and think a minute and see if they could not recall some one that is worse off than they are and so decide they have but little to complain of. How pleasant it is when reading the "Page" to see how happy all are where they are. Do you think that some of the Family that is up in Saskatchewan or Montana would be willing to change and live where C. H. Mc D. of Florida lives, or that "Tar-heel" of N. C. would like to live where F. B. of Maine lives, or do you think you could convince N. M. of Mich., that her beach is not as pretty as the one that E. E. looks upon in Cali.? Of course those big rolling hills where "Cutie" or M. M. live in W. Va. are fine, but you could not get V.L.D. of Minn. to acknowledge that they compared with the surroundings there. Even "School-marm" of Mo. wouldn't like to have to live where B. B. of Ind. lives, (might fear the 'bug-house there'). Well I have seen some of the places named above and many not named here. Of course the lakes in Michigan are fine, inviting you to fall in, in the summer time and making a grand rink for the winter. Tommy would balk at skating on a pine floor when she has good ice to use and to think that those of the Family that live on the Pacific coast never have the pleasure of sleigh riding or of snow balling each other, and "Schoolmarm" of Mo. knows that thousands of big round dollars are sent back there every year in exchange for the big mules that grow to perfection there and are very valuable even though uneducated. And do you think you could convince Uncle Henry that the Monongehela or the Juniata are not just as sparkling as the stream that flows near "Billie" in Idaho? Of course we wonder how each one can be so contented when in our own estimation there is not other place like this one but can console ourselves by just saying, "Well if they can stand it and be happy, we ought to be satisfied," and so we can just sum up the moral of it all and it is very short too, but it means much and the whole sum of it is that, "contentment is one of the great foundation principles of true happiness". Let us be contented with our surroundings and the whole Family will be happy.— J. M. B., of California.

A contented mind is a perpetual feast, and home is where the heart is. I like your family letter; let us have more of them. We have a fine opportunity here to meet and to help each other.—M. H.

THE TRAINED FARMER

I live in the dear old state of West Virginia. I think it is the best state in the union. I live in Morgantown where our state university is. I am a student in the university. I am studying for a degree in agriculture. I think that agriculture is the most important problem before us today. I think that all boys and girls ought to take a course in agriculture even if it is only in the high school, if they would more of them would stay on the farm. I wish all the M. G. R.'s could visit our school and see what a beautiful campus and buildings we have. I am sure you would all enjoy it. We have some very nice scenery around our little city. I should like to hear from those who are interested in agriculture.—J. E. Liston, W. Va.

Just Nobody

MARTHA HOLDEN.

LAST night I went to see some photo plays and among them was one entitled "Just Nobody." It represented an old and feeble couple, the man a paralytic, being taken to the county Infirmary, because they had no money to receive care in their own little home.

Later, the woman, who was able to perform light tasks, is taken away to work in the home of a railroad engineer.

It is very lonely for her there, away from her husband and the work is hard. The family are not especially kind to her, and she writes to her husband that she is "just nobody" and dying of homesickness. At last she decides to run away and the result of age is almost as pathetic and helpless as that of extreme youth.

The old lady seizes the time when her employer's wife and little girl have gone for a drive behind a spirited young horse. She leaves a note to say that she is going back to the infirmary to join her husband, dons her old bonnet and shawl and departs.

We see her struggling along the dusty roadside, a wee, wisp of a woman, fairly running to find the one comfort of her closing years, the companionship of her husband.

As she pauses to rest on a knoll above the public highway, she discovers the engineer's wife and little girl coming toward her in their buggy. The horse is running away. The young woman cannot stop him, and the child clings terror stricken to her mother.

The old lady has felt very resentful toward this selfish pair, who have put all sorts of hard tasks upon her, now realizes their danger. It is almost time for the engineer's train and the horse is dashing madly on toward the road crossing, where the train will soon pass.

The poor old soul starts running to try to stop the train, arrives by a short cut just as the buggy upsets upon the track, throwing the mother and little girl in direct peril.

The old lady tries to lift them from the track, but she is too weak; she cannot even push them out of the path of danger. She sees, in the distance, the rushing train, bearing down upon them. She throws herself into the middle of the track and seated there, waves with all the strength left at her command, the old black shawl. The engineer heeds the signal. The train is stopped just in the nick of time and the engineer realizes in the midst of his great happiness the heroism of the little woman who finds herself no longer "Just Nobody." The passengers give her presents of money as well as grateful words. Her husband, cured by a successful operation and seeking her, finds her in this auspicious moment and the last picture discloses them happy on their own little farm.

It is a play full of heart interest and containing the thrill which according to producers, no photoplay should be without.

It was the title that stayed with me; the "just nobody" of old age that so often impresses us. When we are in homes where the aged grandfathers and grandmothers still abide.

Much as we deplore the Germans at war, we must still commend them for their respect for old age. The French are the same, a man obeys his father and mother even until they are one hundred and he is eighty.

Bring the old people into your pleasure and into your affairs. Let them adivse you, wisdom is the best dower of the years. The most illiterate old person can give knowledge to the young college graduate.

Let the older members of the household have a part in its work. They don't want to be made to sit all day by the fire. The hours are long without the daily task, with sense of a duty to be performed to help another. Make your aged people feel that they are necessary to you. It is forlorn to approach life's sunset as "Just Nobody."

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

WYOMING

I have been a reader of The Blade for five years, and think it is a fine paper. I have read the letters, boosting the different states, and I wish to tell "Noisy" that Wyoming hasn't been boosted to the "limit" yet.

Wyoming has the Yellow Stone park, "the playground of the nation," and what state can boast of a place more beautiful than that?

We raise almost every kind of vegetables here, and all kinds of grain raised in the temperate zone. There are no better cattle raised in the union than Wyoming cattle. Think of a long sloping hillside, covered with tall brown grass, where hundreds of head of fine beef cattle are grazing, which will bring $80 to $125 each. They will live on the grass until it is covered with snow, and it is the finest kind of feed, for it retains its strength and will "cure" on the ground; but we don't depend on the grass in the winter; Wyoming raises thousands of tons of hay. The horses and sheep are just as fine as the cattle.

Wyoming is not as much of a fruit country as some of the southern states, but we raise apples, pears, plums and all kinds of small fruits.

The Big Horn Mountains cannot be beat in grandeur and scenic splendor; with an average altitude of 10,000 feet they culminate in Cloud Peak, which is 13,165 feet above sea level. There are lofty precipices, large glaciers, deep canyons, crystal lakes and swift dashing streams. Snow may be seen all times of the year in these mountains. There are large reservoirs, where the water from the melting snow is stored for irrigation during the summer. There are many lakes and parks among the mountains, and the streams are filled with trout, which are worth the trouble that anyone has in catching them. On the mountains further back may be found deer, bear, elk, antelope, Mountain lion and smaller animals. Their lower slopes are covered with pines and fir trees, while on the foothills grow wild fruit and flowers of endless variety.

Other treasures thou dost hold,
Men and women thou dost mold;
True and earnest are the lives that
thou dost raise,
Strength thy children thou dost teach,
Nature's fruith thou giveth each—
Free and noble art thy workings and
our ways.

—Violet, Wyoming.

MINT CULTURE

Marshall, Ind., and the county on the north, St. Joseph, is the seat of the peppermint industry, furnishing nearly all the peppermint grown. The mint is grown from roots which are planted in trenches nearly a yard apart. During the first season they require about the same care as onions, weeding and hoeing.

After the first crop is cut the stubbles are plowed under, coming up the next spring, when they get no care whatever. Two crops from one planting is all that can be successfully grown. After that roots must be replanted.

The first crop must be mowed by hand, but the second may be cut with a machine. After cutting it is left lying in the sun till it will pack nicely, when it is taken to a still.

This part of Northern Indiana is well studded with lakes. Those in this county being Maxinkuckee, Pretty lake and the Lake of the Woods. Located on the banks of the Maxinkuckee is the famous Culver military academy. All the lakes, especially the two former ones, are noted summer resorts.

Our crops this summer are not encouraging, the dry weather has affected the corn and the Hessian fly nearly annihilated the wheat, which averaged but little, 10 or 14 bushels per acre.

Personally, I am a farmer boy in my teens and would like to correspond with other boys and girls near my age or older persons, too. Will try and answer all letters and cards. —Stephen C. Hilecan, Plymouth, Ind.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—Dickens.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Write to Ada.

I am 16 years old. I live in the hills of Arkansas. It is very lonely out here in the country, and it always cheers me to read the letters from the boys and girls.

My father had been away from home ever since the 26th of May, 1913. We had not seen him all the while till August 12, 1914. He stayed with us two weeks, and then left for Oklahoma with my oldest brother, George, aged 18. I know that a girl never loved a brother more than I loved mine, and, cousins, it fairly broke my heart as I saw the wagon which bore him to the station turn the corner and take him from my sight—perhaps forever. This is why I am writing to you, trying to seek comfort from the dear ones who write to this page.

Like Curly Hair, W. Va., my hobby is reading. I started to school to my father when I was 5 years old, and never missed a term till last year, and I regretted to lose it, but will have to lose again this year.—Ada Holland, Bentonville, Ark.

Such separations are hard to bear, but try to be comforted by the hope of seeing your brother soon again. It is not as if he were a soldier marching away to his death.—M. H.

A Bird Lover.

How many of you have a birthday November 5? I have lived almost 14 years in West Virginia, and think it is a grand old state. Wilma Roberts, where are you? Did you get my card? I want to join the Dishwashers' Union and Bird Club.

I love birds. Two little wrens built a nest in our porch last summer and raised two families of baby birds. They are building again this year. The part of West Virginia in which I live is fine for fruit. We have a large crop of peaches. I wish I could give you all a peach. My hobby is reading good literature.

Please send a birthday card shower to my brother George, July 17.—Leona W. Roberts, Antioch, W. Va.

The Birthdays.

I am a little girl 10 years old. I live on a small farm 17 mies from Hinckey, Minn. My father teaches our home school and my mother helps me with my lessons at home, so I am in the eighth grade. I was born on my grandma's birthday, which is June 25.

I have a little brother 9 months old. He was born on my mother's birthday, which is October 4.

I love to read good books and speak pieces. My hobby is dressing my baby brother. I desire to be a writer some day, and do some good in the world.—Hazel H. Oukrust, Hinckley, Minn.

I hope you will do a great deal of good in the world, dear Hazel, and that you may be a writer, besides.—M. H.

A Thrifty Boy.

I am glad you have given the boy a day. I am 11 years old, and live on a farm on Joe Hill in Pennsylvania. I have a dog and I call him Major; a horse, his name is Satan; he is 24 years old. We raked 112 loads of hay this summer and I rode the planter and dropped 15 acres of potatoes.

Our school commences the last day of August. I have a new wheel I bought with my own money. It cost $20 and I have over $20 in the Farmers' bank now in Canton. I intend to be a school teacher and a farmer when I am big enough.—Emerson Collins, Roaring Branch, Pa.

Come again, Emerson, as you promise, and tell us how you save so much money.—M. H.

How to Make the Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Much Better Than the Ready-Made Kind and You Save $2. Fully Guaranteed.

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds, is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough —relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you—at a cost of only 54 cents—full pint of better cough syrup than you could buy for $2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs, and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. Minerva Demarcus has a birthday September 26. She would enjoy cards if she has a twin. Her address is Powell's Station, Tenn.

Mrs. D. E. W., N. Y., sends us the closing stanza of the "Little Brown Church in the Vale," a requested poem published a short time ago, but evidently not complete.

"There close by the side of that loved one,
Neath the tree where the wild flowers bloom,
When the farewell hymn shall be chanted,
I shall rest by her side in the tomb."

Mrs. Polly Fritzler, my dear old aunt, who was made so glad and happy over the shower of postcards the dear Blade readers gave her. She passed to her long home on August 21, aged 90 years, after a long, useful and happy life. Dear readers, let us make more old folks and invalids happy with cards.—Mrs. O. K. S., Kansas.

I wish to tell you of my largest watermelon which I have just picked. It is 12 inches long, 36 inches around the short way, 36½ inches around the long way, and weighs 22½ pounds.—Friend, Mich.

M. C. C., Vt., wrote of a cure for rheumatism from cucumber pickles. Will she please give exact proportions and ingredients. — L. T. R., Mich.

Our dear old Blade brings so much sunshine each week into our home, and is a source of great pleasure to my friends. Our M. G. R. family is on the increase, and I hope to see it still larger. The picture of the mother and four children was fine and encouraging to us all, with her little coons. It certainly was an interesting letter she wrote of her family. There are so many good letters.—R. H. B., N. J.

I sincerely wish to thank the many kind friends who so generously remembered me with letters and cards. I have answered some of them and intend answering more.—Mrs. P. E., Leyda, Ind.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Not the wrongs done to us harm us, only those we do to others.—Longfellow.

The science of happiness is one that will be studied more and more as the years pass.—Graham Hood.

Get leave to work. In this world, —'tis the best you can get at all.
—E. B. Browning.

There is no failure of life so terrible as to have the pain without the lesson, the sorrow without the softening. —Hugh Black.

For what glory is it, if, when ye sin, and are buffeted for it, ye shall take it patiently? But if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye shall take it patiently, this is acceptable with God.—I Peter. 2:20.

If thou art rich thou art poor;
For, like an ass whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloads thee.
—Shakespeare.

Every moment you now lose, is so much character and advantage lost; as, on the other hand, every moment you now employ usefully, is so much time wisely laid out at a prodigious interest.—Lord Chesterfield.

Our Cook Book

Something Good.

Take four medium size potatoes, four green tomatoes and four ripe tomatoes, pork roast or boiled, one-fourth to one-half pound, four small apples. Chop very fine, then mix in one-fourth teaspoon ground cloves, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, two or three grains cayenne pepper, one tablespoon vinegar, two tablespoons sugar (heaping). Make dumpling dough crust, place in deep meat pie pan and bake from one-half to three-quarters of an hour in quite hot oven. Excellent for six persons.—L. B., Pa.

Beets.

Dear Sisters of the Peace Page: Here is a good receipt for putting away beets for winter use. Cook your beets till tender, peel, put in jar with one pound of brown sugar to one gallon of vinegar, put sugar in vinegar, let it come to a boil and pour over the beets. —A Reader of Peace Page.

LINE A DAY

I find the Peage Page a comfort and solace to me.—E. L., N. Y.

I think the Blade should be in every American home. I think that is is every patriotic American citizen's duty to read and practice the teachings of the Peace Page, in connection with God's holy book, and be of some benefit to the world, and by all means scatter sunshine from the heart.—J. M. J., Tenn.

Let us all try to make OUR page what it is really meant to be.—L. B., Ind.

I love to read the interesting letters from all over the United States. They cheer me in my lonely hours.—B. D., Ohio.

Thank you for the beautiful poems you publish in the poets' corner.—J. A. C., N. Y.

My parents have taken the Blade for over five years and would not do without it.—L. H., Ohio.

J. M. J., Tenn., writes: "I believe in scattering sunshine and not deceit."

POEMS WANTED

An Austrian Army, to Mrs. N. M. Pollock, Garner, Iowa.

The Baggage Coach Ahead, to Minnie Buckley, Granville, Pa.

Dad's Dinner Pail and The Fatal Rose of Red, to Mrs. M. L. Hollenbaugh, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Somebody's Darling, Deacon Brown and Bijah, The Peddler Man, to Eva Chandler, Lowell, Ohio.

Lasca.

Old Folks at Home.

The Plains of Waterloo, to Mrs. D. Ferguson, Chatfield, Minn.

Papa, Fot Would You Take for Me? and Our Father's a Drunkard, But We Are Not to Blame, to Mrs. Brocking, Bridgeton, N. Y.

POETS' CORNER

NIGHT AFTER SHILOH

Author Unknown.

The darkness fell upon Shiloh.
The stars gleamed out in light,
And Heaven was full of glory,
Though the earth was full of night.
All over the field the soldiers lay,
Life after life ebbed slowly away,
Drop after drop of crimson stain
Dripped down on that battle-trodden plain,
And leader and private, side by side,
In silence suffered,—in silence died.

Some wandering night bird overhead,
Some sighing wind from out the pines,
Were the only watchers of the dead;
And all was quiet along the lines,
All quiet! the dead, in their long rest.
The wounded, in anguish, unconfessed,
For hearts were strong, though life was faint,
With victory hushing each complaint;
The dying men were faithful and true
As ever in life, to the red, white and blue.

All quiet! What if thoughts fled away
To some fair home of love and rest?
What if each soldier, where he lay,
Brought round him the faces he loved the best,
A vision of dear ones, young and old?
Would their hearts break when his grew cold?
Was his so strong! Oh, pitying night!
Cover these faces so still and white!
Hide every throb of grief and pain—
Each quivering lip on that dreary plain:
Breathe softly, oh wind! on each poor brow—
There are no loved hands to fan it now—
No gentle fingers to wipe away
The battle stains of this bloody day.

In a little thicket of dark pine trees.
That sweetened and cooled the evening breeze,
A soldier lay. The heavy shade
Which pine tree branches above him made,
Seemed to shut out both earth and sky—
All mortal love and heavenly eye.
Was he alone then? Could none hear
His smothered cry for home and friends?
That home among free northern hills,
Where voices of children at their play
Shouted and sang to the mountain rills!
The murmuring night-wind lends its ear.
And home and friends are far away.
'Mid heaps of wounded and of slain
He is alone on Shiloh's plain.
Not long alone; for, from afar
Seen through a rift where the branches sway,
Beams out one single guiding star—

A beacon fire upon his way;
And warm celestial glory shines
Down through the shadowy, dreary pines.
The fading eyes grow strong and clear;
Home close at hand, with Heaven so near;
How short a step from night and time
To Heaven's immortal, sun-bright clime!
Compared with Heaven's eternal gain?
His heart is stilled; that quick, wild beat
Which yearned for home and friends once more,
Grows calm, his coming Lord to meet,
And triumphs, where it grieved before
"I'm not alone. How can I be?
For Jesus now remembers me."
Then, with a joyful, faltering tongue
The dying man broke forth and sung—

"When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fear
And wipe my weeping eyes."

Another heard it, where he lay
Bleeding his fair young life away.
Listened, with one unspoken cry,
For those he loved, to see him die,
Then caught the glory of the strain.
And gave the watchword back again—
"Let cares like a wild deluge come,
And storms of sorrow fall,
May I but safely reach my home,
My God, my Heaven, my all."
The sweet, faint echoes of the strain
Floated along dark Shiloh's plain,
Hushed many a sob—dried many a tear—
Told many a heart that God was near,
Until, amid the dying throng
Another Christian caught the song.
His stiffening wounds were all forgot
It seemed as though he felt them not,
As, with slow accents, clear and sweet,
He laid his head at Jesus' feet—
"There I shall bathe my weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest,
And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast."
The night came down upon Shiloh;
But through all the dusky night,
Soul after soul into glory
Went winging its homeward flight.
Their lives for their country given,
In victory, ebbed away.
For Death himself was vanquished
Upon Shiloh's plain that day.

MY DARLING'S SHOES

God bless the little feet that never go astray,
For the little shoes are empty in my closet hid away.
Some times I take one in my hands, forgetting till I see
It is a half-worn shoe, not large enough for me,
And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain
As sharp as when, two years ago, my heart was cut in twain.

O little feet that wearied not, I wait for them no more,
For I am drifting on the tide, but they have reached the shore;
And while the blinding teardrops wet these little shoes so old
I try to think my darling's feet are treading streets of gold.
And so I lay them down again, but always turn to say
God bless the little feet that now so surely cannot stray.

And while I thus am standing I almost seem to see
Two little forms beside, just as they used to be;
Two little faces lifted with their sweet and tender eyes,
Ah, me! I might have known that look was born of Paradise.
I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air;
There is nothing of my darling's but the shoes they used to wear.

O the bitterness of parting cannot be done away
Till I meet my darlings walking where their feet can never stray;
When I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,
But with them safely landed upon the riverside.
Be patient, heart, while waiting to see the shining way,
For the little feet in the golden street can never, never stray.

THE LIFE AND AGE OF WOMAN

(Old Poem.)

In swaddling clothes behold the bud
Of sweet and gentle womanhood.

Next she foreshows with mimic plays,
The business of her future days.

Now glorious as a full-blown flower,
The heart of manhood feels her power.

A husband now her arms entwine,
She clings around him like the vine.

Now bearing fruit she rears her boys,
And tastes a mother's pains and joys.

Like sparkling fountain gushing forth,
She proves a blessing to the earth.

A busy housewife full of cares,
The daily food her hand prepares.

As ages creeps on she seeks for grace,
Always to church and in her place.

MY MARYLAND

By James Ryder Randall.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore.
Maryland, my Maryland!

Hark to an exiled son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother state, to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
The peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy bounteous limbs with steel,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust.
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Come! 'Tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland!
Come with thy panoplied array,
Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Dear mother, burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain—
"Sic semper!" 'tis the proud refrain
That baffles minions back amain,
Maryland!

THE BUSY CHILD

By Josephine Peabody.

I have so many things to do,
I don't know when I shall be through.

Today I had to watch the rain
Coming sliding down the windowpane.

And I was humming all the time,
Around my head, a kind of rayme;

And blowing softly on the glass
To see the dimness come and pass.

I made a picture with my breath
Rubbed out to show the underneath.

I built a city on the floor;
And then I went and was a war.

And I escaped from square to square
That's greenest on the carpet there.

But at last I came to Us;
But it was very dangerous;

Because if I had stepped outside,
I made believe I should have died.

And now I have the boat to mend,
And all our supper to pretend.

I am so busy every day,
I really have no time to play.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME

Three little words you often see
Are articles, a, an and the.

A noun's the name of anything,
As school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives show the kind of noun,
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.

Instead of nouns, the pronouns stand;
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell of something to be done;
To read, count, laugh, sing, jump and run.

How things are done the adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together,
As men and women, wind or weather.

The preposition stands before
A noun, as in, or through the door.

The interjection shows surprise,
As oh! how pretty! ah! how wise!

The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

THE MEN WHO TRY

I never was a great believer
In the things that men call "luck,"
It takes hard, downright digging
Ere the vein of gold be struck.
Dame Fortune may be fickle,
But none of us can deny
That she loves to lay her treasures
At the feet of the men who try.

I've read the records closely,
I've watched life's battle, too;
They've taught me one good lesson
That I would teach to you;
Fate cannot build a barrier
So rugged or so high,
But it cannot be surmounted
By the men who try, and try.

I honor the man of learning,
I honor the genius, too;
The strong man, and the brave man—
I honor them all, don't you?
But when in the great procession
Of life they pass me by,
I lift my hat the highest
To the men who try and try.

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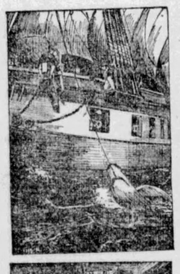

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U. S. PRISONS AND MINTS

Please tell where the Federal prisons and mints are located.—L. S., Doniphan, Neb.

The Federal prisons are located at Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; McNeill's Island, Washington; Mare Island, California; Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H. The latter three are naval prisons.

The United States mints are located at Philadelphia, established in 1792; at San Francisco, established in 1853; at Carson City, established in 1869, operations at this mint have been discontinued since May, 1893, and it is now conducted merely as an assay office; at Denver, established in 1862; at New Orleans, established in 1835.

HELIGOLAND

Kindly give description of Heligoland.—J. D. J., Elizabethton, Tenn.

Heligoland is a small island and popular sea bathing resort in the North sea, belonging to Germany, situated about 40 miles northwest of the mouth of the Elbe. It is about a mile long and one-third of a mile broad and has an area of about one-quarter of a square mile. It consists of two parts, the Oberland, a flat topped rock 206 feet high, affording a little soil for pasture and the growth of potatoes, etc., and communicating with the Unterland, a small stretch of shore at its foot, by 192 steps and an elevator. Most of the houses stand on the Oberland. The Unterland gives partial shelter to the shipping. Steamboats ply between the island and Hamburg. The principal buildings are the church, lighthouse and a royal Prussian biological station for the study of the flora and fauna of the North Sea. The bathing facilities, which attract so many visitors, are found in a dune or sand bank separated from the main island by a channel about a mile wide. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing and speak a Friesian dialect. The island is well fortified and has cable communication with Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven. It was taken from the Danes in 1807, ceded to Great Britain in 1814, but was transferred to Germany in 1890. The population is about 2,500, increased by several thousand in the bathing season.

WESTERN NEWSPAPERS

Please give the names of some of the newspapers of San Francisco, Los Angeles and several other western cities.—W. F. M., Monterey, Mass.

In San Francisco there is published the Call, the Chronicle, the News; in Los Angeles, the Examiner, the Record, the Times; in Portland, the News, the Oregonian, the Oregon Journal; in Spokane; the Spokesman-Review, the Chronicle; in Salt Lake City, the Herald-Republican; the Tribune, the Deseret News, a Mormon publication.

WHITELAW REID

Kindly give a sketch of the life of Whitelaw Reid.—T. H. C., Huntersville, N. C.

Whitelaw Reid, the American journalist, was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837, and died December 15, 1912. He was graduated from Miami University in 1856, and began his journalistic career as editor of the Xenia News in 1858-59. In 1860 he became a reporter for the Cincinnati Gazette, in 1861-62 was war correspondent, and later Washington correspondent for the same paper, the brilliancy and accuracy of his war reports attracting considerable attention among newspapermen. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Morris and Gen. Rosecrans in West Virginia. In 1863-6 he was librarian of the house of representatives and after the war spent some time on a cotton plantation in Concordia Parish, Louisiana. In 1868 he joined the editorial staff of the New York Tribune; in 1869 became managing editor, and in 1872, editor-in-chief. He twice declined an appointment as minister to Germany and was minister to France in 1889-92 and negotiated important reciprocity treaties, and in 1892 was the unsuccessful candidate for Vice President of the United States. He was the special from the United States to Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1897; was a member of the American-Spanish peace conference in Paris in 1898, and was special ambassador at the coronation of King Edward in 1902. In April, 1905, he was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James, to succeed Joseph H. Choate. He was a regent of the University of New York from 1878 until his death.

THE FIRST PATENT

Please tell to whom the first patent was issued in this country.—C. M. B., Maryland.

In the early colonial days of this country patents were issued by the Colonial governments. The earliest patent issued in the country appears to have been granted by the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, in October, 1641, to a man named Samuel Winslow, for a process of manufacturing salt. The term of the patent was for 10 years and the grant was conditioned upon the works being established within one year. In 1656 the same colony granted a patent to John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, for the sole purpose of manufacturing salt by his own process for a term of 20 years. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania were the principal colonies which granted patents. The articles of confederation contained no provision relating to the granting of patents, so the separate states issued their own patents, independently, as the colonies had done. In 1875 James Rumsey obtained patents from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York for a new type of boat which had been tried out before George Washington the previous year on the Potomac. When the constitution was made provisions were put in it giving congress the right to make laws regarding the issuing of patents. The first patent laws were enacted in 1790, and the person who had the honor of receiving the first patent under a United States law was Samuel Hopkins, of Vermont. The date of the patent was July 31, 1790, and was for a process of making pot and pearl ashes. It is not known whether the document is in existence at the present time. It bears the signatures of George Washington, as President; Thomas Jefferson, as secretary of state, and Edmund Randolph, attorney general.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. S. J., Gowanda, N. Y.—We know nothing of an Indian tribe of Oklahoma becoming American citizens.

W. H., Alanson, Mich.—The Storrs Agricultural Station is located at Storrs, Conn.

W. A. B., Anderson, Ind.—There is no canal from Cleveland to Cincinnati, but one runs from Cleveland to Cincinnati and one from Cleveland to Portsmouth. The latter was the one on which James A. Garfield worked for a time.

F. H., Bainbridge, O.—"Tommy Atkins" was the name given the English private soldier by Rudyard Kipling in some of his works.

N. T. H., Kitty Hawk, N. C.—Cognizance is pronounced in two ways; kog-ni-zans, accent on the first syllable and short sound of "i"; kon-i-zans, accent on the first syllable, short sound of "i". The first way is the one in common use.

W. H. B., King, N. C.—William T. Ellis is a Presbyterian.

CHILDREN GREAT REFORMERS

They Succeed Where All Others Fail, Says Justice.

"Children have a great influence over the entire family, and in many instances are able to bring about reforms that all other agencies might fail of obtaining," says Justice John B. Mayo, the most fatherly of all the Children's Court jurists, in the May Strand. "This may seem a bit exaggerated, but every man and woman who has worked for any time in this court pins his or her faith to the child. They look to the inspiration of the child for the betterment of the home.

"I know that it seems anomalous that the little one who should be protected and kept from harm by the parents are really in a reverse position, and that it is the boy or girl in the majority of cases that, in reality, is taking an interest in the uplift of the parents and who are extending a sort of moral supervision over their manner of living.

"In the congested parts of the city there are thousands of homes which are pitiful places in themselves. Add to this a drunken or lazy father and mother, or parents of lax morals; then what can reasonably be expected of the ill-nourished, poorly-cared-for offspring? In such cases the parents are dragging the children to ruin. From such families the majority of the children of this court are brought. There are many charges under which they come: truancy, incorrigibility, dishonesty, wickedness and improper guardianship. I believe, thoroughly, that many of these charges would not be brought against the little ones if the guardianship were proper. The fact of the matter is improper guardianship is largely to blame for a majority of the cases that come before the court.

"Much of the trouble develops with home environment. The parents become angered with their children. It does not occur to them that at the bottom the blame rests on them. They have brought them into the world and then failed of their duty. That they should be punished with the child, if punishment is necessary, does not enter their heads. They have not been educated to look at the question from that point of view.

"It is the child who, unconsciously, leads them to see the situation in its true light. When the child comes to this court, then begins his or her part in the reformation of the family. And it is truly marvelous to observe the vast improvement in the father and mother of a child on probation."

Bohemia has 22,085,931 bearing fruit trees.

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF OCTOBER

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

Our first autumn month is always distinguished by the entrance of the beautiful star group Taurus—the first of the bright train of winter constellations—into our evening sky. At 9 o'clock all of the constellation will have risen from the ground except the bright star which marks the extreme tip of the lower horn of the Bull; this, in turn, appears a few minutes later and the whole constellation, with its two beautiful bright clusters known as the Hyades and the Pleiades, will be seen in our evening heavens, to remain with us throughout the entire winter.

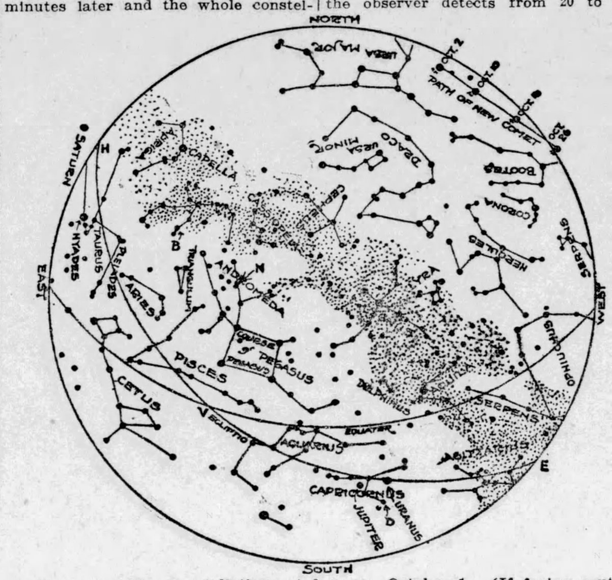


Figure 1.—The Constellations at 9 p. m., October 1. (If facing south, hold map upright. If facing east, hold east below. If facing west hold west below. If facing north, hold the map inverted).

The October Stars.

Following along the eastern horizon toward the north we meet next the bright star Capella, now at about the same height from the ground as the Pleiades, the great golden sun, so exactly like our own sun, but so immeasureably larger; while above this we find the group of many rather faint stars known at Perseus, among which is the remarkable eclipsing star at B, Figure 1. This star will be darkened this month on October 14, at 11:30 P. M.; on October 17, at 8:15 P. M., and at the constant interval of 2 days 20 hours and 48 minutes thereafter.

Above Perseus is the large constellation Andromeda, with its wonderful nebula at N, while beyond Andromeda, riding high in the southeast is the so-called Great Square of Pegasus. An excellent test of one's keenness of sight and of the excellence of his station for observing is readily made by merely counting the number of stars which with his naked eye one can detect within the borders of this square. In however, he may be satisfied that both his eye and the seeing at his station are excellent.

There are certain special advantages to be gained by a simple study of this kind, for in this way the observer not only learns how to look for very faint objects, and becomes accustomed to doing so, but he also becomes able to judge of the excellence or poorness of any selected night for general observations. After having made this study under the favorable conditions here mentioned, he will doubtless be surprised at the great multitude of other faint objects which he will detect in all parts of the sky and which would have been wholly invisible to him had he looked only at the brighter star groups and taken no pains to secure the best conditions for his observing.

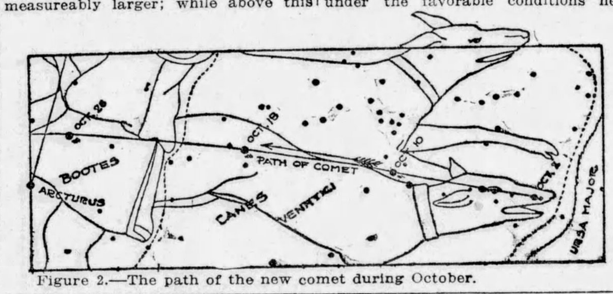


Figure 2.—The path of the new comet during October.

The Planets in October.

By far the most striking object now in the heavens is the brilliant planet Jupiter, which shines out with its steady golden radiance, well up from the ground in the south, a little to the west of the meridian. For many years past this planet has been so far south of the Celestial equator that it could never mount high in our heavens, but its, slow, steady, upward motion, is now well under way. It will pursue the path EVH, Figure 1, reaching V on February 10, 1916, and will then pass through Taurus and afterward reach the summer solstice some three years later. It will then be seen shining in our evening heavens from a higher position than the sun reaches, even in midsummer.

To watch the moving moons of this planet and its ever-changing markings is always an observation of much interest. Many eclipses and other phenomena of the moons occur this month. For example, on October 11 the third moon will emerge from behind the planet at 7:09 p. m.; this moon will next enter the planet's shadow and be eclipsed at 8:29 p. m. The first moon will begin to transit across the planet's disc at 8:22, and will pass off of the disc at 10:52. Finally the third moon will emerge from its eclipse at midnight.

Venus, which now shines low in the southwestern sky after sunset, will reach its greatest brilliance on October 23, and even at the beginning of the month it is no less than eight and one-half times as bright as Jupiter. But, unfortunately, it is running very rapidly southward throughout the entire month and finally reaches a position nearly 28 degrees below the equator. Consequently, it is seen setting very far in the southwest, and always remains very near the ground so that its extraordinary brightness is hardly realized. Through the telescope this world is now seen as a beautiful and rapidly narrowing crescent.

Mercury reaches its greatest distance east of the sun on October 15 and may be detected for a few days before and after this date low in the southwest just after sunset. This planet is, however, so far south of the equator that the present elongation is not a very favorable one.

Saturn is in Gemini and just beyond the borders of our evening map, for on October 1 it does not rise until 9:30 o'clock. By midnight, however, it is high in the heavens and throughout the remaining hours of the night it is in excellent position for observation.

Mars is now lost in the sun's rays and it appears much too nearly in the same direction as that body and it is much too far from the earth to be satisfactorily observed. It will not finally leave the evening sky and become a morning star until December 23.

Uranus is in the constellation Capricornus, a little to the west of Jupiter. This planet moves very slowly westward until October 18, on which date it becomes stationary and then begins again its eastward motion among the stars. In consequence of this, its position on the sky changes but very little throughout the entire month. If the observer possesses a telescope with circles, or if, wanting this, he owns a good star atlas, he may readily find this seldom seen planet between the dates of October 16 and October 21. Throughout this time the nearly stationary planet is 6 degrees 35 minutes exactly north of the star at D in Figure 1. He may, therefore, accurately mark its position in this atlas, or he may point his telescope first at the star and then carefully direct it exactly 6 degrees 35 minutes farther north. The planet when found will appear as a greenish star of the sixth magnitude, but it will shine with a steadier radiance and with a duller luster than a star. Its obscure shadings and its four moons are only visible in the very largest telescopes.

Neptune is in the constellation Cancer, and is therefore not seen in the evening sky.

On the early morning of October 15, observers in the Eastern and Southern states may see the waning, crescent moon pass over the bright star Regulus. The star will disappear at the bright edge of the moon at about 3:30 a. m. and will reappear from behind the bright edge about one hour later. On October 21, at 9 p. m., the moon will similarly occult Venus, and on October 26, at 2 p. m., it will pass over Jupiter, but neither of these occultations will be visible from the United States. On the evenings of these dates, however, the moon and the respective planet will be seen to be very near together, forming a beautiful figure in the sky.

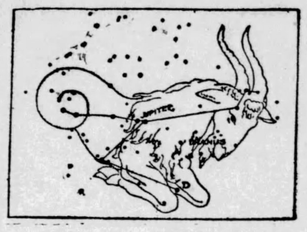


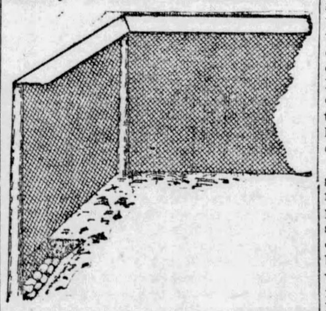
Figure 3.—The Constellation Capricornus, enlarged from Figure 1, to show the position of Uranus.

The New Comet.

The interesting new comet, which, it is hoped will become visible to the naked eye, will follow the path shown in Figure 2. It is very unfortunate that this path, as may be seen from Figure 1, remains always so very near the ground. Telescopic observations thus far indicate that the comet is fully as brght as was anticipated and it is therefore strongly hoped that it may become clearly visible to the naked eye notwithstanding its unfavorable position. In any event it will be a conspicuous and interesting object in a small telescope.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF AMERICAN SKUNKS

More than a dozen states now have laws protecting skunks by a closed season. These laws were passed in response to the wishes of farmers who recognize the usefulness of these animads in destroying noxious insects and to the demands of persons interested in conserving the resources of the country. A fuller understanding of the economic value of these creatures would no doubt result in protective measures in all the states.



Fence with board overhang, height six feet, showing stones in inside trench to prevent the skunks from digging out.

The three fur animals still fairly abundant in the United States are the muskrat, the mink and the skunk. Of these the muskrat is most likely to retain the numbers, since it multiplies rapidly and, properly protected, is in no danger of extinction except where swamps are drained for agriculture. The mink breeds but once a year and close trapping has already made it scarce over wide areas. The skunk, although not yet in danger of extinction, is likely soon to be even more closely trapped, as its pelt has great intrinsic value and the demand for it has not yet fully developed. Within a few years the prices of this fur will probably be more than doubled.

While the skunk feeds mainly upon insects, its economic status can not be fixed by this habit alone. Not all insects are injurious, as certain kinds themselves feed upon injurious insects and are highly beneficial. The skunk is one of the most important mammals in its choice of harmful insects for its diet. It is the best known mammal enemy of army worms. The common army worm, the wheat-head army worm and the fall army worm are all very destructive to small grains, corn and grasses, and their invasions entail heavy losses among farmers. The good work of skunks in destroying army worms has frequently been noticed. These animals are also fond of tobacco worms. Two species of these larvae are very destructive to tobacco and tomato plants are the southern tobacco worm and the northern tobacco worm. Both species occur over wide areas in the United States, and in sections where no tobacco is grown they feed upon tomato and potato plants. While the worms are active, skunks gather them from the plants and when the worms go into the ground in the later part of summer, the animals dig out pupae in great numbers. Skunks are also very fond of white grubs and spend much time digging for them. As white grubs commonly remain in the ground three years before emerging as mature beetles, each in this time can destroy much vegetation. They are quite secure from ordinary enemies. Except the crow, robin and a few other species, birds find only those turned up in cultivation; the skunk; locating them by its sense of smell, digs them out of the ground.

Hop growers in New York, Michigan and elsewhere have serious losses from the depredations of the hop-plant borer or hop grub. That the skunk is the only efficient natural enemy of this moth has been attested by nearly all entomologists who have written about the insect. The skunk is said to listen at the base of the hop vine, thus locating the larvae at work. All hop growers value the skunk's service and it was mainly through their efforts that legislation protecting this animal was first enacted in New York.

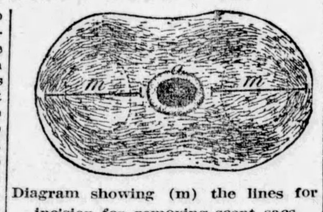
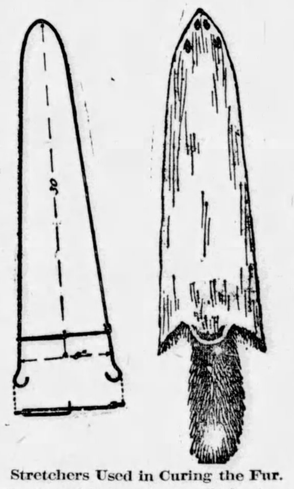


Diagram showing (m) the lines for incision for removing scent sacs.

In July, August and September, when grasshoppers are most abundant, they constitute the chief food of skunks, which consume enormous quantities. During the disastrous invasions of the Rocky mountain locust in the plains country years ago, the skunk was reported as the principal mammal that destroyed these insects. Skunks are also fond of the Colorado potato beetle. A writer says of them: "They consider the beetle a delicate morsel and spend many a busy evening in potato patches catching and eating the larvae and the mature beetles."

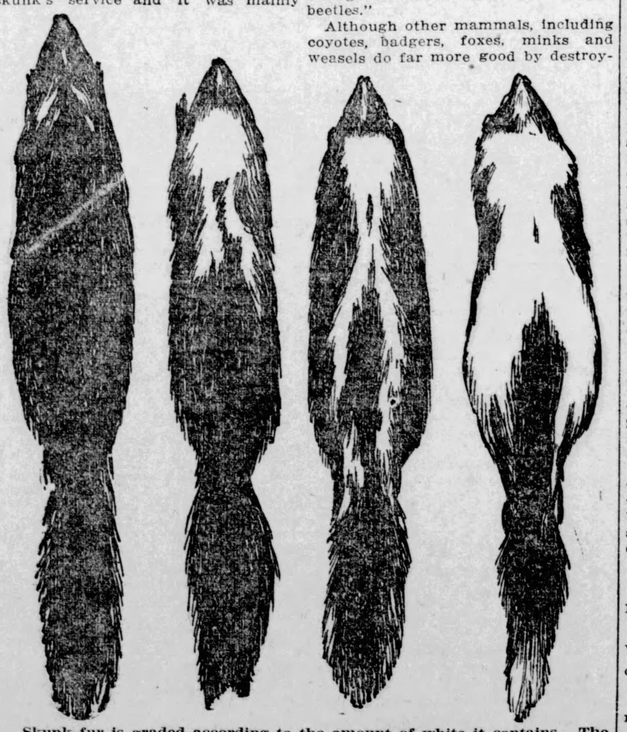
Although other mammals, including coyotes, badgers, foxes, minks and weasels do far more good by destroying noxious rodents than is generally realized, the skunk surpasses them all. It is sufficiently numerous in many localities to keep field mice in check and reports from all parts of the country show that close trapping of skunks and other fur animals is often followed by a great increase in depredations by mice.

The chief indictment against the skunk is that it destroys poultry, and a few cases of losses due to the animal are reported. In many instances of alleged depredations by skunks, it is quite probable that minks or weasels were the actual culprits and that skunks merely shared in the plunder by eating the dead poultry. When a farmer loses fowls and does not see the animal killing them he is often likely to mistake its identity. The common skunk cannot climb to a roost and would kill only birds found on the ground. Minks and weasels are expert climbers and are far more bloodthirsty. It is characteristic of the weasel to kill many victims where they are within reach. It makes a small, but deep incision in the neck or under the wing of a fowl and takes the blood as long as it flows freely. It then attacks another and another victim, until satisfied.



Stretchers Used in Curing the Fur.

A skunk, on the contrary, usually takes only one fowl at a time and eats of it until satisfied. Having once, however, acquired a taste for chicken, a skunk may return to the poultry yard, night after night, for a fresh victim. A skunk making its home under sheds and other buildings roams about them at night in search of food, chiefly rats, mice and insects. That it should occasionally learn to take chickens and eggs is not surprising, but this happens far less frequently than is thought to be the case. It is a habit learned by a few individuals and in no way a characteristic of the skunk family. Of course, the individual skunk that learns to kill and eat chickens should be destroyed.



Skunk fur is graded according to the amount of white it contains. The best is that in which there is no white or in which the white areas do not extend beyond the head and neck of the animal.

REQUIRE LITTLE WATER

Domesticated Cattle Drink Seldom in Arid Regions.

It is certain that domesticated animals in the arid regions are much less dependent on water than those of moister regions. Cattle will live well for months without any other water than the juice of the cactus, which plant is also their principal means of subsistence. Even horses do not come in to drink of their own free will every day during the winter. In my travels it was the usual thing for our animals to go without water every second day; such is the custom of that western desert country, and the animals keep in surprisingly good condition.

On one occasion in March our horses and mules traveled all day and had no water for 26 hours. It was only the horses that suffered, and this was more from the quality of the water they had had than from the lack of it. Man's closest companion, the dog, however, cannot adapt itself to desert conditions. Besides suffering from thirst, the hot soil makes its feet sore and it does not know on which leg to stand.

Even the dogs of the Indians, when they travel, stay panting in what little shade they can find under the bushes during the hot part of the day, and only follow their masters in the cool of the evening.

A Sad Affair.

Florida Times-Union.

"Why didn't you attend Jack's wedding?" asked a visiting friend of a Jacksonville girl yesterday.

"Why? Because I wanted to remember poor Jack as he looked in life," replied the latter in a pitying tone.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, September 21.

SENATE—By a vote of 27 to 22, sent rivers and harbors appropriation bill back to committee with instructions to cut total to $20,000,000.

HOUSE—Passed the Johnson bill to fix the salary of the auditor of the district supreme court at $5,000 a year, and eliminating the fee system of compensation in the auditor's office. Passed a bill amending the charter of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution so that organization may hold $1,000,000 worth of property, instead of $500,000, in the district. An objection by Representative Donovan caused the Kahn bill, to permit policemen and firemen to ride free on street cars in the district, to be stricken from the house calendar. The Buchanan plastering bill was lost through an objection to unanimous consideration by Representative Madden. The war tax revenue bill was introduced by Representative Underwood, and will be considered Thursday. Passed the senate bill ratifying agreement between Massachusetts and Connecticut. Passed bill extending allowance of drawback of internal revenue tax on exported articles to like articles shipped to Porto Rico or the Philippines.

Tuesday, September 22.

SENATE—Redrafted river and harbor appropriation bill carrying only $20,000,000 for existing projects, passed without roll call. Alaskan coal leasing bill taken up for consideration.

HOUSE—The ways and means committee favorably reported the war tax bill, an adverse report being filed by the Republicans of the committee. The measure will be considered in the house Thursday. Debate was continued on the floor on the general land leasing bill. The senate substitute river and harbor bill, carrying $20,000,000, was received from the senate.

Wednesday, September 23.

SENATE—Consideration was begun on the bill to create a civil war volunteer officers' retired list. Senator Culberson submitted the report of the conferees on the Clayton anti-trust bill.

HOUSE—Passed the general land leasing bill, which is now pending in the senate. Resumed consideration of the bill to codify the printing laws. Rules committee agreed on a special rule limiting debate on the war revenue bill to seven hours and barring amendments.

Thursday, September 24.

SENATE—Senator Hollis, of the banking and currency committee, announced rural credits legislation would not be pressed at this session. Resumed consideration of Alaska coal land leasing bill.

HOUSE—War revenue bill taken up under limitation of seven hours' debate.

Friday, September 25.

SENATE—Senator Smoot made a speech on the war revenue bill. It was voted to take up the Clayton bill for final vote after the Alaska coal land leasinb bill.

HOUSE—The war revenue bill was taken up for passage. Rivers and harbors committee agreed to recommend senate substitute, cutting appropriation to $20,000,000.

Saturday, September 26.

SENATE.—Resumed consideration of the Alaska coal land leasing bill.

HOUSE.—Referred the sub-rivers and harbors bill to a committee. Discussed a rule to indefinitely postpone the radium conservation bill.

The Packer at Home.

Philadelphia Record.

In Kansas City they love to tell of a certain wealthy meat packer who never loses an opportunity to impress upon visitors to his house the great extent of his riches.

He was showing a caller from the east through his palatial mansion on one occasion, when they stopped before a handsome plate glass mirror of massive size above the fireplace in the drawing room.

"See that mirror?" asked the packer; "it cost me just $10,000."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the visitor, duly impressed. Then, after a careful examination of the article, he added: "But what a pity it is scratched?"

"Yes," said the packer, carelessly. Then, turning to his wife, he said: "Mary, perhaps you had better not let the children have any more diamonds to play with."

A Negotiable Draft.

Boston American.

"Well," replied the physician when his wife asked him for money, "I hope to cash a draft soon, and then"—

"Cash a draft? What draft?"

"The one I saw Mr. Oldtown sitting in this morning."

The Man Who Has Charge of Bottling

The portrait is that of Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, who commands the North sea fleet, credited at this hour with having the German navy bottled up in one of its own sea ports. That is, if the stuff that gets past the censors is correct.

Admiral Jellicoe numbers among his decorations the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, which was given to him by the German emperor in recognition of his services during the intervention of the allies in China in 1900. He was born in 1859, was the son of a navy captain and entered the navy at the age of 13. His first service was in the Egyptian war of 1882, where he won the bronze star of the khedive for bravery. In 1893, when the Victoria was rammed and sunk by the Camperdown, he was on the lost ship with the rank of commander and was one of the few who escaped. From 1898 to 1901 he was on the China station. During that period the Boxer rebellion occurred, and Jellicoe, who was Vice Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's chief of staff, commanded the naval brigade which tried to force its way to Peking. He was severely wounded in the battle of Peitsang. He was rear admiral on the China station in 1907-8, commander of the Atlantic fleet in 1910-11 and commander of the second squadron of the home fleet in 1911-12. Since 1912 he has been second lord of the admiralty.

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No More Desire for Tobacco

Arthur Krouse is a locomotive fireman who had been using tobacco since he was a boy. About two years ago he began to have spells of illness. His memory was getting very bad and his eyes bothered him a good deal. He had tried in vain to conquer the habit until he got a certain book and now he is freed from the thralldom of tobacco and his health is wonderfully improved. Anyone who desires to read the book can obtain it absolutely free by writing to Edward J. Woods, M 666, Station E, New York City. It tells how the habit of smoking, chewing or snuff taking can be conquered in three days.

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I will gladly send any Rheumatism sufferer a Simple Herb Recipe Absolutely Free that will Conquer Rheumatism to a positive certainty. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless yet they found relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It cured me of a severe attack of muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism. It also subdues Sciatica and Neuralgia, and purifies the blood. I know you will consider it a God-Send after you have put it to the test. There is nothing injurious contained in it, and you can see for yourself exactly what you are taking. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send name and address. If convenient, enclose a two-cent stamp. W. S. SUTTON, 2651 Orchard Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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Ida Ho, Cheyenne, Smarty, San Antonio, Dearie, Morning Cy, Arra Wanna, Are You Sincere, Row, Row, Row
Oh Mr. Dream Man, On Moonlight Bay, Everybody's Doing It, After the Honeymoon, Someone Loves You For You Dear Heart, While You Are Mine, Anywhere With You, Love's Young Dream, Every Little Movement, Bird on Nellie's Hat, Temptation Rag, I Wish I Had a Girl, Dream on Dear Heart, Garden of Dreams, Sweet Italian Love
If I Had a Home Sweet Home Who Are You With Tonight? They Always Pick On Me, All That I Ask Of You is Love, When Moon Plays Peek-a-Boo, The Sweetest Girl in Dixie, Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet, By Light of the Silvery Moon, Will the Angels Love Me Play, Let Me Call You Sweetheart, Roses Bring Dreams of You, Lemon in the Garden of Love, Call Me Some Rainy Afternoon, Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now, If I Only Had the Nerve, You'll Do the Same Thing Over
Kentucky Hold Up Rag, My Dixie Rose, In Georgia Land, Little Boy Blue, A Little Coon Flat, O, Say, Doctor, Red Rose Rag, School Days, Way Down South, Casey Jones, Steamboat Bill, O You Circus Day, Kentucky Rag, Rag Time Violin, Grizzly Bear
Waiting for the Robert E. Lee, I Want to Be in Dixie, You For Me When Sweet is Be My Little Baby Bumble Bee, I'd Love to Live in Loveland, Oh You Beautiful Doll, Alexander's Ragtime Band, Rag Time Soldier Man, I've a Kosher Old and Gray, Silver Threads Among the Gold, Till Sands of Desert Grow Cold, Somebody Else is Getting It, Let Me Call You Sweetheart, When I Get You Alone Tonight, Sail on Silvery Moon, Green Grass Grew All Around

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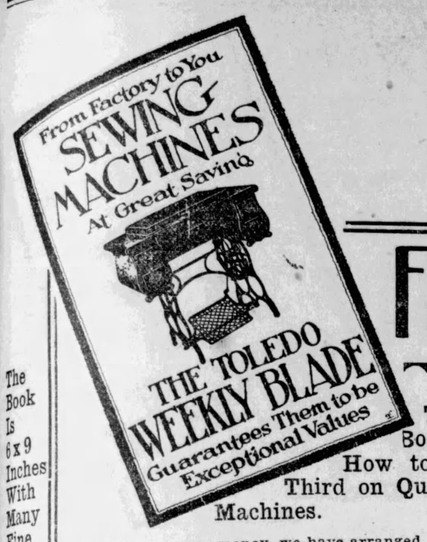

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SAYS THAT AUSTRIA DECEIVES

Italian Paper Declares Border Now Heavily Protected.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 25.—The Messagero publishes a telegram from Udine, Venetia, saying that Austria is trying to deceive Rome by denying that she has armaments along the Italian frontier.

"The line from Pontafel to Tarvis," says the dispatch, "is strongly fortified, as is also the line between Tarvis and Raibal, especially Bradil pass. All the valleys along the Carnic Alps, leading from Austria into Italy, from Cervignano to Mount Paraiba, are occupied by a large number of troops.

"Forests have been destroyed wherever necessary to give artillery full play and roads and paths have been constructed and solid entrenchments erected."

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DRY STATES TELL OF BETTER TIMES

Governors in Arid Territory Say Prohibition Proves a Blessing.

Columbus, Sept. 25.—Testimonials as to the prosperity and happiness in their states by governors of seven dry commonwealths were offered today by the anti-saloon league as reasons why the proposed constitutional amendment for statewide prohibition should be adopted by the voters in November.

"You have but to come to Kansas to see the cheering effects of prohibition; no saloons, but happy homes, contented people—no sweatshops—no child labor—but fine schools, churches and good roads," said Governor Hodges. "Practically no state indebtedness, and a visible increase of state wealth every twelve months that runs into the millions. We boast of no millionaires, though we have billions of wealth, but a cleanly earned wealth more equably distributed than the wealth of any other state."

"Helps Prosperity."

Governor Craig said: "Prohibition has been of immense benefit to North Carolina. In many districts it has brought peace and prosperity where lawlessness prevailed. It has made good citizens of men who would not otherwise be good citizens, and has brought peace and happiness to many homes of this state. North Carolina has never known in all her history a period of greater prosperity than that through which she has passed since prohibition was adopted. Real estate in all of the cities and larger towns has been greatly enhanced in value and every line of business has prospered."

Governor Haines quoted statistics to show the improved conditions in Maine.

"The bankers and economists of our state have only to look at our bank reports to find that in a population of about 742,000 people that we have assets in our 48 savings banks, 44 trust companies, and 37 loan and building associations, amounting to $165,784,505 or an average of about $224 for every inhabitant of the state, which is something of an argument that 'Prohibition does not prohibit.'" said Haines.

"Fewer Grave Crimes."

Governor Cruce of Oklahome said: "Prohibition in this state has resulted in reduced consumption of intoxicants, fewer homicides and other grave criminal offenses; has brought happiness into many miserable homes; has given better clothing and more wholesome food to thousands of women and children in our state. From every standpoint it pays."

Said Governor Brewer of Mississippi: "This law is as well enforced as any law on our statute books. The effect has been to reduce crime and to cause money which formerly went for whisky to be spent in the purchase of the necessities and some of the luxuries."

"Prohibition has been a success in North Dakota and I am satisfied that if the people were to vote upon it today that 75 per cent of them would be in favor of prohibition," said Governor Hanna.

West Virginia, with only a short trial of prohibition, was reported in fine shape by its executive, Governor Hatfield.

"West Virginia is now in the second month of real statewide prohibition and the more we see of prohibition and its wonderful results, the better we like it," said Hatfield.

WHO'S PRESIDENT OF ALBANIA?

London, Sept. 28.—A Central News Dispatch from Rome says that Prince Burrun-Eddin, of Turkey, has been elected president of Albania. A dispatch last week reported that Mustapah Bey had been elected by the Albanian senate at Durazzo.

CARRANZA MAY AWAIT CONVENTION

Will Probably Stay in Palace Until Meeting of Constitutionalist Generals in October.

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—Despite the demands of General Villa's and Villa's generals that Provisional Presdient Venustiano Carranza resign, the indications today were that General Carranza would remain in the national palace at least until the convention of constitutionalist generals or their delegates is held here next month.

General Caranza believes that no other plan of action on his part would be consistent with the "Guadalupe agreement' of which Villa is one of the signers.

General Carranza and his advisers sat late in the executive quarters of the national palace last night, working out a plan of compaign and drafting a reply to the following telegram which Ca..anza has just made public:

"To Don Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalist army, and in charge of the executive power, Mexico City:

"We desire to make every effort to prevent the enemies of the cause of liberty, who stoop to any medium that stains the republic, from profiting by such circumstances as seem imminent. We also desire to make every sacrifice before putting our fatherland in danger of foreign intervention."

Draft a Reply.

"Only the failure of all those noble hopes and all these generous efforts will lead us into a fratricidal struggle into which we would be compelled to enter as our duty. (Part of the message is here stricken out by the Mexican censor.)

"General Villa has telegraphed to all our dear brothers to cease the hostile attitude of the Division of the North as soon as you, in an outburst of patriotism and self-abnegation, turn over the supreme command to the incorruptible laboral, Ferda..do Iglesias Calderon, who, by his talents, energy and clean antecedents, will be a guarantee for the fruits of our revolution. He will know how to lead the republic in the paths of honor and glory and will never prove a traitor to the ideals of real democracy.

Renounces Presidency.

"General Villa has declared categorically that the whole of this division, (the army of the north), will uphold firmly Senor Iglesias and in a burst of high patriotism General Villa has already announced to the world that none of his generals aspire to the presidency of the republic, nor the vice presidency. This is so in transitory or permanent sense.

The telegram was signed by 15 generals on the staff of General Villa, including General Felipe Angeles, Eugenio Benavides, Raoul Madero and Calixto Contreras.

Military preparations are still going forward and General Carranza now has a strong army in the field to oppose General Villa's division of the north.

WASHINGTON SEES BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

Washington, Sept. 29.—President Wilson and his cabinet today took up the question of bringing the American troops back from Vera Cruz. It is understood the whole Mexican situation was canvassed and an attitude of strict neutrality on the part of this government toward the new situation in the republic was determined.

It is admitted that while theoretically the Carranza-Villa break will not change the plans of the administration to evacuate Vera Cruz, it most likely will result in delaying the actual withdrawal.

Prospects for peace in Mexico were brighter today, in the view of administration officials, because of the formal announcement from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president.

This dispatch., which came to the state department from Consul Carothers at Chihuahua City, doubled the hopes of the President and his advisers that the differences between General Carranza and the northern leader will be adjusted satisfactorily at the conference to be held at Zacatecas on Thursday.

WOMAN LOSES HER IDENTITY

Refugee From Germany Unable to Tell Name or Residence.

London, Sept. 25.—The American relief committee is trying to solve the mysterious case of a young woman who, with a baby, arrived here from Germany, her memory all but lost.

She was able to explain that she was separated from her husband when they were changing trains at Magdeburg, in Saxony, and that her name is Mrs. Harry Phillips Martin. Her home, she said, was at Red Bank, N. J., or Fair Haven, N. J., or Fair Haven, N. Y. She cannot recall in which state she lived.

The committee has cabled Mrs. Phillip Martin at 63 Wishback avenue, Chicago, an address which the young woman gave as that of her mother-in-law, but no reply to the cabled inquiry has been received.

BRITISH SHIP ESCAPES AFTER 3-HOUR CHASE

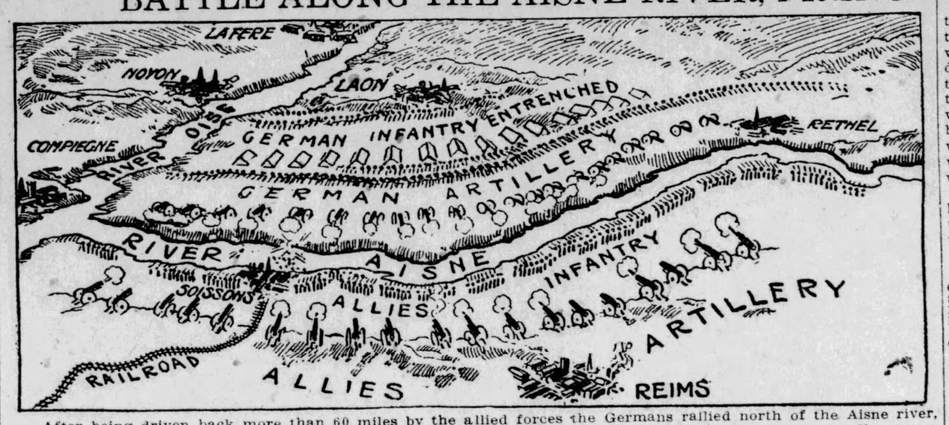
Buenos Aires, Argentina, Sept. 25.—News received here yesterday from Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, says that the British steamer Ortega was pursued for three hours and fired on by a German cruiser believed to be the Dresden. The Ortega, however, escaped and arrived undamaged at Cape George, in the Falkland islands.

The Ortega sailed from Liverpool July 9 for Callao, Peru, by way of Valparaiso, which port she left August 19.

PREMIER OF ONTARIO DIES

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 25.—Sir James Pliny Whitney, premier of Ontario, died today, aged 71.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF LOCATION OF TROOPS IN BATTLE ALONG THE AISNE RIVER, FRANCE



After being driven back more than 60 miles by the allied forces the Germans rallied north of the Aisne river, where they occupy strongly intrenched positions. Here for many days the opposing armies have been pounding away, and appalling losses have resulted. The new battle line extends from the Oise river, where the extreme right of the Germans rest, through the valley of the Aisne to Rethel, and thence to the positions held by the crown prince's army northwest of Verdun. The above map shows the line of battle of the two armies, the Germans drawn up along the north bank of the Aisne with the Franco-British forces giving battle from the south side of the river.

WILL NOT ACCEPT N. J. ENDORSEMENT

Wilson Writes New Jersey Democrats Refusing to Let It Go Through.

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Wilson today declined to allow the Democrats of New Jersey to endorse him for a second term.

He believes that such an endorsement might look as if he were "taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain some personal advantage through such an expression of confidence by them."

He directed his secretary, J. P. Tumulty, to write a letter to Edward E. Grosscup, state treasury of New Jersey, outlining his views on the matter.

The Letter.

The letter says:

"My Dear Grosscup:

"You were generous enough to consult me as to whether the Democrats of New Jersey should at this time endorse the president for a second term. I had a talk with the president about it, and he deeply appreciates the generosity of the suggestion, but New Jersey is his own state, the men who would act in this matter are his own personal friends, and he feels that it might seem as if he were taking advantage of the extraordinary situation now existing to gain some personal advantage through such an expression of confidence by them. This would be inconsistent with his whole thought and spirit, and he shrinks from it as from something that would embarrass rather than help him.

"He feels confident that you will know the spirit in which he says this, and that in urging the Democrats of New Jersey not to do this, he is not abating in the least his deep appreciation.

"Very sincerely yours,
"J. P. TUMULTY.
"Secretary to the President."

Not Averse, Friends Think.

The president's attitude, however, was not taken by friends here to mean that he has decided not to accept a renomination if it is offered to him.

Democrats in other states recently have endorsed him for a second term, and no objection was made at the White House.

As outlined by the president's friends, Mr. Wilson's position is that he is not considering the question of a second term at this time, and that future events will determine his stand.

GERMAN AEROPLANES ROUT JAP MACHINE

Chefoo, China, Sept. 26.—A Japanese hydro-aeroplane, which was reconnoitering over Kiao-Chau, was attacked by two German aeroplanes from the Tsing-Tau fortress last night.

The Japanese machine was wrecked and the aviator was killed.

Both the Germans and the Japanese are making use of aeroplanes constantly for scout duty. Almost every night aviators can be seen high over Kiao-Chau or the adjacent country.

Single Highlander Holds Aisne Bridge

London, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail reports a gallant feat performed by a single Highlander in the fighting at Soissons last week.

It appears that 150 Highlanders, who had been detailed to hold a bridge over the Aisne were threatened by an overwhelming force of Germans, who gradually were approaching nearer the Highlanders. Their Maxim gun had ceased fire, all of its crew had been killed, when the Highlander got up from cover, lifted the Maxim on his back and amid a storm of German bullets carried it, tripod and all, at a run across the bridge to the far side.

There he put the gun down and the Maxim being still charged, opened a hail of bullets upon the advancing Germans, who wavered and then broke and fled to cover, leaving scores of dead behind. At this moment the Highlander himself was killed, but he had checked the German advance and, British reinforcements arriving, the Germans abandoned the attempt to capture the bridge. Afterwards it was found the Highlander's body had 30 wounds.

JAPS AND GERMANS FIGHT CONTINUOUSLY 40 HOURS

Tokio, Sept. 28.—Fighting at Tsing Tao between the German defenders and the allied Anglo-Japanese forces has been continuous for more than 40 hours, according to latest reports received at the admiralty today.

The outlying trenches about the German stronghold have been taken and every sortie by the garrison to retake them has been repulsed. It is officially stated that the losses of the allies have been very small, only 15 having been killed and wounded up to Sunday night.

The battle began Saturday evening, the English and Japanese troops making their attack under cover of darkness. The Germans in the trenches were taken by surprise and many were bayoneted.

ITALY GETS 400 CANNON; 100 MORE READY SOON

Rome, via, Paris, Sept. 28.—Sig. Monti-Guarnieri, deputy from Pesaro, has called upon the ministry of war for an explanation of the delay in the manufacture of cannon ordered from Italian firms. Parliament not being in session, the interrogation, in the absence of an official reply, may cause some uneasiness.

It is semi-officially stated that the question concerns eighty-seven field batteries. The delivery of the guns of seventy-five millimeters was delayed owing to a modification in the specifications made after the order had been given.

However, 400 of the guns already have been delivered and 100 more will be ready before the end of the year.

BRITISH BOMBARD AND BURN CAROLINE TOWN

Manila, Sept. 28.—British warships have bombarded the town of Laion the island of Yap in the Caroline group, destroyed the wireless station there and burned the town, according to reports received here through German sources.

MINISTERS, NOT KAISER, TO BLAME

—ANDREW CARNEGIE

Laird of Skibo Says Trouble Started While Emperor Was on Vacation.

New York, Sept. 25.—Andrew Carnegie absolved Emperor William of responsibility for the European war on his arrival here today from England on board the Mauretania.

"I knew the kaiser well," said Mr. Carnegie. "He is the most soulful man in Europe today. The emperor went to sea for a vacation. He was on his yacht when he heard of the trouble. He got into communication with Berlin. He was called back, and went with all speed. When he got there, the mischief was done.

Ministers to Blame.

"His ministers are responsible for the entire affair. The German emperor has done more for developing Germany than any other ruler of his time. He has made schools, he has pensioned the working classes, and he has helped the laboring man. Kaiser Wilhelm came into power and found Germany, under Bismarck, an uncivilized community.

"Things have taken such a turn that I believe Sir Edward Grey said exactly the right thing when he made the statement: 'We are not fighting the German people, but German militarism.'

"German militarism overrules the great men of Germany. The great men of Germany are not members of the court, but are scientists, philosophers and the real leaders of Germany's progress.

"The rulers of the world gather around the men who feel that they also have a tenure of office and form these military cliques, such as was formed in Germany, and they took such action as instigating this war during the absence of the kaiser himself.

Grey Great Statesman.

"Now that the war is on, I am delighted to find that England has as great an able statesman as Sir Edward Grey. He is a man who will lead them in the right way; he is a man who does not say things without meaning to them. There is no greater statesman in the world today."

Mr. Carnegie expressed his pleasure over getting back to America.

"To get back to a republic at peace and a country of the brotherhood of men, is wonderful," he said. "To get back here, where there is not a soldier or a guard to be seen. What a contrast! You have no idea what confusion exists in Great Britain today. We Americans should be the most thankful people in the world. It behooves us to maintain our neutrality and set the countries of Europe an example. We really have 48 countries of our own in the states; they form a union of the brotherhood of man.

"You don't know how far in advance of Europe we are, and this war has put the continent farther behind than ever.

"We have abolished slavery—the owning of man by man. We next should abolish war—the killing of man by man."

"Is it true, Mr. Carnegie," asked a reporter, "that the war will be declared a draw and that peace will be the outcome at once, as reported in some dispatches?"

"No friend of lasting peace could seriously consider such a proposition at this time," replied Mr. Carnegie. "It would be inhuman and short-sighted to stop it now. Such an action only would mean an armed truce, and the resumption of hostilities at an early date. The hope that Socialism might end the war has burst in its bubble.

"Since the war began, it has proven that the Socialists have the human weakness for fighting.

"There is only one way to end war, and that is to have an international court, an internationfal police court, you might call it, where the nations could settle their differences and where not more than two nations could become allies. The nations of the world should uphold the power of the court, and allow none to violate its verdict."

The Mauretania brought in 1,440 passengers. Among the passengers are Sir Johnson Forbes-Robertson, the English actor, who will make a tour of the United States, beginning in Detroit; Antonio Scotti, the Italian baritone, and F. W. Whitedge, president of the Third Avenue railway of New York.

FOUR-LEAVED SHAMROCK IS THE KAISER'S MASCOT

Copenhagen, Sept. 26.—German newspapers just received here say the kaiser carries as a mascot a sprig of four-leaved shamrock pressed and scented.

It was given to his grandfather in 1870 by a little daughter of a court official named Schneider. When Emperor William I. returned victorious after the war, he restored the sprig to the donor, saying it had brought him luck and given his army victory. Miss Schneider subsequently gave the sprig to her godchild, Countess Dohna, who recently presented it to the kaiser and expressed the hope that it would bring him the same luck it brought his grandfather.

The kaiser carries a shamrock constantly in his pocketbook.

$1 Dr. Rainey Gives You a BOTTLE of His VITALITY Tablets AND A BOX OF WONDERFUL LAXATIVES FREE

The Best Remedy Known for Stomach, Blood, Nerves, Heart, Catarrh, Thinness, Debility, etc.

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Dr. Rainey says:—"I consider this improved formula my greatest achievement. I believe it will cure more quickly the diseases and weaknesses mentioned below than any medicine I have ever put upon the market heretofore."

STOMACH TROUBLES Have you Stomach Pain, Belching, Lost Appetite, Bad Taste or Breath, Empty Feeling, Lump in Stomach, Food Disagree, Pain Before or After Eating, Coated Tongue, Sore Mouth, Indigestion? Then you need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets, and at once. They will relieve you quickly and permanently, improve appetite, digestion and general health.

THE BLOOD Pimples, Blackheads, Sores, Blotches, Pale, Sallow Complexion, Lips Blue, Specific Blood Poison, Eczema, Malaria, Enlarged Joints or Glands, Chilly, Feverish, Run Down, Debilitated, Weak, Emaciated? You surely need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore strength and fibre to the blood, so it will furnish nourishment to the whole body.

THE NERVES Nervous Debility, Weakness, Jerking, Jumping, Excitable, Tired, Worn Out, Feel Like Failing When Eyes Closed and Feet Together, Restless at Night, Poor Memory, Melancholy, Despondent, Wake Up Unrefreshed, Weak Trembles, Dizzy, Fainting Spells, Hands or Feet Numb, Neuralgia, Lack Energy, Strength, Ambition? You need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore nerve tissue to normal condition, steady the nerves, banish the blues, make you feel full of life, vigor, ambition, and many years younger.

HEART Weakness, Skipping of Beats, Fluttering, Palpitation, Pain in Left Side, Pains Under Shoulder Blades, Shortness of Breath, Dizzy, Sinking Sensations, Cold Extremities, Swollen Feet, Throbbing or Hammering Sensation. Can't Lie on Right Side or Back, Rheumatism, Asthma? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.

CATARRH Hawking, Spitting, Accumulation of Mucus, Watery Discharge from Stomach, Spit Up Slime, Nose Runs, Sneeze, Bad Odor, Dull Headaches, Catarrhal Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs or Over Entire Body, Slimy Discharge from Bowels? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets at once! They remove the cause.

THINNESS Under Weight, Hollow Cheeks, Flat Chest, Scrawny Neck, Dyspepsia, Thin Blood? Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets build you up in every way. Guaranteed to make you gain 5 to 25 lbs. Will greatly improve your appearance.

This Bottle is Absolutely Free! I will never ask you to pay for it. Nor are you under any obligation to buy anything later. After you have tried this thoroughly, if you are satisfied the medicine is all I claim, it can make you well health, strength and vigor are completely restored.

NO SECRET FORMULA The days of secret preparations are numbered. I give the formula of my Vitality Tablets on each bottle. Nothing to hide.

DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS act directly through the stomach, enriching the blood, building up the nervous system; generate vitality, create nerve force, restore full strength and vigor, so you can enjoy life's pleasures to the fullest. Contain no injurious drugs. Guaranteed under U. S. Food & Drugs Law (Serial No. 21068.) I not only send you a Free Dollar Bottle of Vitality Tablets, which contains 120 tablets, but also a Free box of my Laxatives, Improved Formula. I ask only that you send 10c, stamps or coin, to partially defray cost of postage and packing on the 2 medicines. Don't delay writing. Send today.

COUPON FOR FREE FULL $1.00 BOTTLE—Sign and Mail At Once!

Dr. James M. Rainey, (Inc.), Dept. 170, 136 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing. Send at once by mail, in plain package, $1.00 bottle of DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS, IMPROVED FORMULA, also FREE BOX OF DR. RAINEY'S LAXATIVES, IMPROVED FORMULA, without cost or obligation to me. Also your FREE HEALTH BOOK.

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THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 28.—Wheat opened practically steady here in cash and all future months. Late Liverpool cables were steadier, while the opening was decidedly lower. Offerings were extremely light. Trade was mostly on the selling side. Northwest receipts were much larger than one week ago, but smaller than a year ago. May wheat opened down 3-8c to $1.20 1-8, while other months held unchanged with the close of Saturday.

Cash and September wheat closed ¼c higher to $1.08¾; December wheat was up a like amount to $1.14¼. May was unchanged.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 28.	Close Sept. 26.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.08½	1.09	1.08½	1.08¾	1.08½
Sept.	1.08½	1.09	1.08½	1.08¾	1.08½
Dec.	1.13	1.13¾	1.13	1.13¼	1.13
May	1.20¾	1.21	1.20¼	1.20½	1.20½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	79¾	79¾
Sept.	79	....	....	79	79¼
Dec.	71¾	72	71½	71½	72
May	74½	....	....	74½	74¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	50	49¾
Sept.	49½	....	....	49½	49¼
Dec.	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	52¾
May	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55⅝
Clover Seed—					
Prime	9.10	....	....	9.15	9.15
Oct.	9.10	....	....	9.15	9.17½
Dec.	9.37½	9.40	9.37½	9.40	9.45
March	9.55	9.60	9.55	9.60	9.60
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	93¼	93¼
Alsike—					
Sept.	8.80	....	....	8.75	8.77½
Dec.	8.95	....	....	8.90	8.92½
March	9.15	....	....	9.10	9.12½
Timothy—					
Prime	2.62½	....	....	2.60	2.67½
Oct.	2.65	....	....	2.60	2.70
Dec.	2.65	....	....	2.65	2.72½
March	2.72½	....	....	2.75	2.80

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	1.05⅝	1.07⅛	1.05⅝	1.06⅞	1.05⅛
Dec.	1.08⅞	1.09⅝	1.08⅝	1.09⅝	1.08⅜
May	1.15⅜	1.16⅞	1.15⅝	1.16⅜	1.15⅝
Corn—					
Sept.	76¼	76¼	75⅝	75⅝	76¼
Dec.	69⅞	70⅜	69¼	69⅝	70
May	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72¼	72⅝
Oats—					
Sept.	47	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜
Dec.	49¼	49⅝	49	49¼	49¼
May	52⅝	52¾	52	52⅜	52½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	....	....	....	17.25	17.25
Jan.	19.80	19.97	19.75	19.97	19.77
Lard—					
Sept.	9.80	....	....	9.65	9.55
Oct.	9.65	9.65	9.55	9.75	9.55
Jan.	10.10	10.15	10.05	10.12	10.05
Ribs—					
Sept.	11.50	....	....	11.95	11.50
Oct.	10.85	11.10	10.85	11.20	10.80
Jan.	10.52	10.57	10.05	10.57	10.50

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	1.06¼	1.04⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	1.08¾	1.08⅝
May	....	....	....	1.15	1.14⅝

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 28.—Flour nominal. Wheat futures without transactions. Pork quiet; mess, $22.50@23.00; family, $26.00@28.00; short clear, $23.00@26.00. Beef unsettled; mess, $23.00@24.00; family, $30.00@32.00. Lard steady; middle west, $9.80@9.90. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 50@60c. Hay dull; prime, $1.05; No. 1, $1.00@1.02½; No. 2, $2.95; No. 3, 85@90c. Hides steady; Bogota, 23½@24½c; Central America, 23½c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter steady; receipts, 4,661 tubs; creamery, extras, 30@30½c; firsts, 27¼@29¼c; seconds, 25½@27c; process, extras, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21¼@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20½c.

Cheese steady; receipts, 2,164 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh, white and colored, specials, 15¾@16c; do. average fancy, 15¼@15½c; skims, 4@14c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 8,221 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 28@30c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, 35@40c; do. gathered whites, 28@35c; do. hennery browns, 30@32c; do. gathered, browns and mixed colors, 25@28c. Dressed poultry dull and weak; western chickens, frozen, 14@20c; fowls, 14@20c; turkeys, 21@22c.

Raw sugar, steady; muscovado sugar, 4.37c; centrifugal, 5.02c; refined, steady; cut loaf, 7.65c; crushed, 7.55c; mould A, 7.20c; cubes, 7.00c; XXXX powdered, 6.90c; powdered, 6.85c; fine granulated, 6.75c; Diamond A, 6.75c; confectioners A, 6.65c; No. 1, 6.50c.

Live poultry weaker; western chickens, broilers, 13½@14c; fowls, 15⅞¾16½c; turkeys, 15@16c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Sept. 28.—Butter—Creamery, extra in solids, 32@32½c; prints, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@30¼c; seconds, 27@27½c; process, extras, 27@27½c; do. firsts, 25@25½c; fancy dairy, extras, free cases, 23½@24½c; choice, 21½@22c; packing stock, No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2, 19@19½c; oleo, 19c; common, 11@13c; white high grade, 17c; standard, 16c. American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; do choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 17½@18c; choice, 17c; Swiss, fancy, 20@21c; choice, 19c; blocks, 17c; imported fancy, 24@25c; Limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do choice, 15@16c; hand cheese, 80c per box; Roquefort, 40c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, free cases, 28½c a dozen; extra firsts, free cases, 26½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 25c; do seconds 20c (board quotations). Poultry—Alive, heavy, 16½@17c; do light, 16c; spring chickens, 16½@17c; spring ducks, 14@15c; do old, 12@12½c; geese, 13@15c; guinea squabs, $4.50@5.00 a dozen. Potatoes—Choice white, car lots, 70@72c; Illinois, dray lots, 80c; 83c from warehouse.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,800; prime steers, $9.50@10; shipping, $8.75@9.40; butchers, $7.25@9.25; heifers, $6.25@8.25; cows, $4.00@$7.50; bulls, $3.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.25@$7.75; stock heifers, $5.25@6.50. Veals, 750; $5@12. Hogs—12,500; heavy, $9.30@9.40; mixed, $9.40; yorkers, $9.25@9.40; pigs, $9; roughs, $8.25@8.40; stags, $6.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—9,600; lambs, $5@8.00; yearlings, $4.50@$7; wethers, $6@6.25; ewes, $2.50@5.75; sheep mixed, $3.75@6.

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There is a reason why you are thin. Let "Health Tone" overcome this reason. Let us tell you why your food does not fatten you up. "Health Tone" as a Nerve Tonic and Flesh Producer may well be called the medical marvel of the age.

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We want every thin, skinny, sickly person to test this wonderful "Health Tone" remedy and prove to their own satisfaction that it is no longer necessary to remain in the "skin and bone" class, an object of pity and derision to all. "Health Tone" is guaranteed to make you flesh up, if it doesn't we will pay you this five dollar forfeit. We simply ask you to test the treatment if you stand in need of it.

Cut out this notice now, mail it to The Health Tone Co. 69-9th St. Binghamton, N. Y. with 2-2 cent stamps to help pay postage and distribution expenses and you will receive a regular $1.00 ten day treatment of "Health Tone" and an iron-clad agreement to send you our check for five dollars should a full "Health Tone" treatment fail to fatten you up.

You are to be the judge. If this $1.00 treatment benefits you pay us for it. If it does not, we are the losers. Do not fail however to send for it now, at once, if you are below normal in weight and health.

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Herbert L. Flint, one of the best known hypnotists in the world, has just published a remarkable book on hypnotism, personal magnetism and magnetic healing. It is by far the most wonderful and comprehensive treatise of the kind ever printed. Mr. Flint has decided to give, for a limited time, a free copy to every person sincerely interested in these wonderful sciences. This book is based upon years of practical experience by a man who has hypnotized more people than any other one person.

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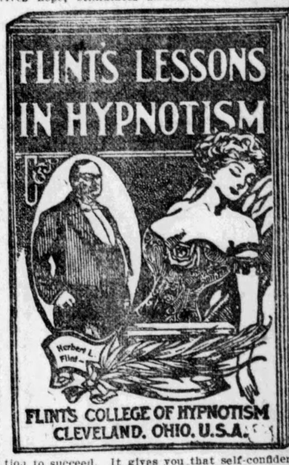

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You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

Careful experiments and investigations

TWO ARMIES FACE DANGER OF COLLAPSE

Two Solid Weeks of Fighting Threaten Complete Exhaustion of Soldiers.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Wounded soldiers from the front declare the people at large can have no conception of the tremendous nature of the war.

War bulletins give only a feeble idea of the vastness of the struggle. The strain of the fighting is terrific and this conflict will probably go down in history as the longest battle known to mankind.

At every point where the hostile lines are within seven miles of each other, the troops are under continual fire. Sometimes troops lie in their wet, cold, muddy trenches for days under fire from an enemy that cannot be seen.

Near Point of Exhaustion.

If the fighting goes on much longer the armies will become so weak that a decisive result will be out of the question. That is another reason for the terrific attacks and counter-attacks which are being delivered now before the soldiers pass the point of absolute exhaustion.

Officers from the front declare that the Germans are more formidable adversaries on the defensive than when advancing to an attack. They dig themselves in extremely well and they figure mathematically every range, making their rifle fire deadly. Their field artillery finds its target with admirable precision.

It is worth noting that many officers from the firing line who return to Paris upon official missions or to have wounds dressed, lament the absence of accredited press correspondents at the front. They say the people can have no idea of the gigantic character of the engagement and the hardships which the troops on both sides are undergoing. The international public has an imperfect idea of the colossal nature of the operations. The vast number of men engaged, the tremendous area of the operations, the fierceness of the attacks and counter-attacks, the terrific bombardments of the reckless dash and bravery are not realized; the exhaustion of the troops; the suffering from wet, cold weather and lack of provisions are not fully appreciated.

Hungry and Emaciated.

This greatest battle in the world's history is being carried on by veterans who are hungry and emaciated. Most of them are feeling the effect, in one way or another, from two weeks of fierce fighting, coming on the top of a 200-mile march. The strain of being under fire constantly, with the mighty guns of Germany's heaviest ordnance ringing in their ears, has changed completely the nature of the men. They are hardened to blood and carnage; the danger of death, which is always at hand, is an inconsiderate trifle.

Warm tribute is being paid to the excellent work of the British guard regiments, that generally have been supposed to exist for show purposes only. They have been in the thick of the fighting, always acquitting themselves nobly. When the fighting comes down to cold steel they show a dash that was entirely unexpected.

In the recent fighting on the Aisne, where the British managed to secure a foothold, on the northern side, after a terrible struggle, the British guard troops achieved a glorious feat of arms. They were thrown across a pontoon bridge, which the English sappers had constructed under fire, but no sooner had they reached the upper bank than the German artillery, which occupied a concealed position, opened fire and the shrapnel began bursting among the troops.

Charge German Artillery.

Before the English troops lay a stretch of open country about a mile wide. At its edge was a patch of woods which extended to the top of some hills on the crest of which the German artillery was in action. The order was given to advance. With the Scots Greys leading, the Englishmen charged against the German positions.

The attackers managed to evade the barbed wire entanglements, but they had to face a blasting fire while crossing the open stretch. The German shells bursting with deadly regularity, fell on every part of the British lines.

Just before reaching the forest, the German machine guns were turned on the Britishers. With fixed bayonets, the guards swept forward, leaving long trails of dead and wounded in their wake. Shouting their battle cry, they fell upon the German position, bayonetting the gunners. Within less than 10 minutes of hand-to-hand fighting, the English captured six guns.

While the English were charging, the heaviest of the German guns were smashing away at the pontoon bridge and soon it was destroyed.

KAISER BELIEVED AT FRONT IN BATTLE OF AISNE

Paris, Sept. 28.—That the kaiser is personally directing the offensive movements of the eGrmany army in France, was the belief expressed today at the headquarters of General Gallieni, French military governor of Paris. Evidence that the government holds the same opinion is contained in the following sentence of the official statement made late last night.

"These (German) attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command, to seek the solution of the battle."

Thus it would seem that, for the time being, the German emperor has assumed the task of his general staff.

The Sixteenth Day.

The sixteenth day found the great battle of the Aisne raging more furiously than ever, with the hardest fighting centering on the eastern and western ends of the 120-mile line.

That the losses are growing heavier, due to the increased ferocity of the attacks, is shown by the greater numbers of wounded that are being brought from the battle ground. Especially heavy are the losses on the Oise, Somme and Aisne rivers, where the French and British are trying to encircle General Von Kluck's army and are meeting with violent counter attacks.

It is impossible to estimate the staggering loss of life that has resulted in the present conflict, but it is unofficially estimated that the Germans have lost 200,000 men in killed wounded and captured since they invaded France.

The desperate efforts of the Germans to smash the allied line indicates that they are endeavoring to conclude the engagements before England can send another army to reinforce the allies.

The battle continues to rage day and night. When the soldiers are not under fire, they are facing the hail from machine guns. When they are not in machine gun range, they are under bombardment from artillery and Howitzers.

Under Fire 360 Hours.

Some of the troops have been under fire more than 360 hours and the only sleep they have been able to get is snatches in the trenches, while artillery is crashing around them and bullets are humming overhead.

Both sides have all their forces engaged. The only means of strengthening weak points on the battle line is by moving troops from some other part of the front.

It seems inevitable that one of the armies must break under the terrific strain. This week, the third of the fighting, will surely see the tide of victory to one side or the other.

Where Battles Rages.

At the eastern end of the battle front, where the Germans have managed to secure a foothold on the west side of the Meuse, south of Verdun, the invaders are struggling most vigorously to swing their line to the northwest and thus form a complete circle of steel around Verdun and its forts.

Farther to the west, toward the Argonne forest, the fighting is less heavy. But to the west of this point between the Argonne and Rheims, the hostilities have taken on a violence rivalling the fierceness of the fighting up the Oise. It was at that point that the Germans gained ground, but they subsequently lost it. At some points in that locality, the trenches of the opposing armies are only 300 to 350 feet apart and the soldiers call to each other during lulls in the cannonade.

Still farther to the west, along the Aisne and up the Oise, there is constant fighting. The bloodiest struggle however, is taking place in the triangle formed by the towns of Ribecourt Bapamoue and Herzon.

KITCHENER WANTS WAR NEWS STILLED

Tightens Censorship in England and Would Have Lid Tighter in France.

London, Sept. 25.—Important dispatches which were brought from the front by the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Marlborough were delivered at the war office immediately after their arrival late last night.

Early this morning Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, conferred with members of his staff on the contents of these dispatches which undoubtedly deal with the progress of the allies against the Germans in France. The government has tightened the censorship over press dispatches bearing upon military operations on the continent. As a result, the newspapers, practically all of which have staffs of war correspondents in the theatre of hostilities, are hard put to secure war news.

Wants Lid Clamped Down.

In this same connection, it is understood, the British government is dissatisfied with the freedom allowed by the French censor in Paris. The war correspondents sending their dispatches from the French capital are allowed much more latitude than the English government believes should be shown. It is believed War Secretary Kitchener contemplates making a suggestion to the French government that the strings of censorship in France be drawn tighter.

The following explanation has been given out with the consent and approval of the press bureau of the British government as to the paucity of news details:

"Any restriction of the publication of details, with reference to actual or impending troop movements, is explained by the fact that the press bureau has rendered censorship much more drastic during the continuation of this long battle. All stories from within twenty miles of the front are prohibited."

Many Officers Lost.

The Times' military expert, instead of trying to show the people today of what the next movements of the allies in France will be, devoted himself today to an article on the needs of the English army, part of which follows:

"The question of officers is a serious one. An examination of our casualty lists show we have lost already 1,100 officers in killed, wounded and missing. This is two out of every five among those at the front.

"More officers! Is the constant cry from the front, and several hundred more have been sent, but obviously this cannot be kept up forever. Each officer sent is one less for the instruction of new troops at home. We must not allow ourselves to become megalomaniacs and place in the field regiments which are unfit to defend the honor of our armies."

The latest official report of Field Marshal Sir John French on operations in France, carrying the campaign of the British forces up to Sept. 21, shows that the fighting along the Aisne has been fully as desperate and furious as the unofficial press telegrams indicated.

Sir John compares the battles as "siege warfare" and says it will probably be some time yet before there is a decisive conclusion. He supplements the report with a letter written by a German soldier in which high tribute is paid to the fighting quality of the British.

The artillery duel has been in progress since the fight began Sir John says, "and has now become a matter of normal routine, rather than an event."

Austrian Artillery Helps.

It was not known until the British field marshal's report was made public by the press bureau, that Austrian artillery is in France helping the Germans. According to General French, the Austrian heavy artillery gave great assistance to the Germans at the bombardment of Maubeuge.

The English general makes particular reference to the excellent morale of the British, saying they refuse to get scared and nervous at the terrific cannonade of the Germans. They have been subjected to bad weather, consisting of cold rains, and have been constantly under fire for weeks, but they are cheerful and every man is confident of winning.

Sir John spoke of the heavy loss of officers, but the statement on the whole, was written in an optimistic vein and unquestionably, was intended to cheer up the people of England.

The British field marshal accuses the Germans of using French prisoners as shields. In this connection Sir John sends a copy of an order in which the troops are warned against being made prisoners by the Germans.

One interesting bit of the report referred to the bombardments. The German shrapnel are filled with powder giving off a thick black smoke when they explode. The British troops dubbed these shrapnel, "Black Marias" and "Jack Johnsons." This information was given to show that the English were not dispirited.

FRENCH GUNBOAT TAKES AFRICAN GERMAN CITY

Bordeaux, Sept. 26.—The ministry of marine announced today that the French gunboat Surprise, on September 21, took possession of Coco Beach in Kamarun, the German colony in western equatorial Africa.

BELGIAN FAMILIES DRIVEN FROM HOME

Some of the refugees in the war zone were so entangled among the marching armies that they had to travel immense distances merely to get beyond the scene of fighting. The photograph shows a party of women whose homes were burned in eastern Belgium. They fled southward and met German troops who speeded them onward. The way westward was stopped by outposts commanded to prevent news of army movements and army strength reaching the enemy. They were pushed onward until they reached Paris, nearly 200 miles from the destroyed village from which they had been dispossessed.

RUSH OF FRESH MEN TO FRONT

British Soldiers Hurry to Relieve French Under Fire for Month.

Paris, Sept. 25.—Two seperate engagements of grand magnitude are in progress today along the great French battle front, with fighting centering upon the German right flank from Roisel to the Aisne and around the forts at Verdun, at the eastern end of the line.

In the center, around Rheims, the situation remains practically unchanged, with a desultory duel in progress.

Fresh British troops have been landed in France and are being rushed to the firing line to support the exhausted soldiers, who have been under fire continuously for more than a month.

It is understood that the British reinforcements are being placed along the Oise and Aisne, to support both the left flank and the center of the allies.

The thirteenth day of this epochal conflict found the French troops still pressing vigorously against the army of Gen. Von Kluck, in their efforts to encircle the German right and crush it or force it back.

Germans Shelling Verdun.

The German left, which is supposed to contain the armies of the German crown prince and Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, are making violent assaults on the fortress of Verdun. The bombardment is described as even more vigorous than that at Liege. Gigantic German siege guns, sent forward from the German fortresses around Metz, are being ranged upon the uplands around the French city and are sending in a tornado of shells.

The Germans believe that they will soon be able to reduce the Verdun forts claiming that no defensive work in the world can be impregnable against the tremendous power of the Krupp siege guns.

More than 5,000 shells, each about five feet long and nearly 17 inches in diameter, are being hurled against the Verdun forts every 24 hours.

The cannonade goes on night and day. The Germans have more than 100 heavy guns in action there, not counting the light artillery, which is being used against the French troops when they make sorties against the German infantry.

The German armies lying before Verdun have constructed a series of elaborate redoubts. Defensive works have also been erected for the protection of the batteries upon the hills.

Rows of searchlights have been erected upon the heights around Verdun. At times, as these pencils of light flash skyward, at night, they reveal some intrepid German aviator scouting over the beleaguered city.

Finest Artillery There.

Counting the fresh works which were erected to repel the German attack, there are no less than 15 forts around Verdun, on both sides of the Meuse river. The most of these are fortresses of the first class, which were reinforced when the German advance against the city began. They are protected with the finest artillery in the French army and the garrison contains an army in itself.

For four days, the Germans have been concentrating against this point, the attacks growing stronger each day.

Meagre telegrams, received by General Gallieni, military governor of Paris from the front, although couched in the dry language of the military commander, give a good idea of the violence of the German artillery attack.

Great Havoc Wrought.

The fire of the German gunners, in the words of Field Marshal Sir John French, "Is more than good—it is excellent."

Through field glasses, the German officers get a glimpse of the havoc being wrought by their big shells. These projectiles tear through steel armor plate like tissue paper; the strongest concrete known, crumples to dust beneath their pounding; steel beams are twisted like lead. When a shell from a German siege gun or a mortar falls, it tears a hole into which a house might be tumbled.

Fighting with the fury of demons, the French of General d'Amade's army are pressing northward and eastward, never ceasing their pounding against the German lines. With Peronne in their hands, they resumed the offensive at dawn today, only to be met with a fierce bombardment from the Germans around Roisel.

It was learned at the war office today that the French have captured five aeroplanes, although the location of this exploit was not divulged. The quintet of German Taubes were taken by a French cavalry patrol. Twenty cavalrymen entered a clearing where the preys await them. The aviators and a number of mechanics were engaged at the time in overhauling the machines. The patrol made a dash for the aviators, but the airmen drew their magazine pistols and 12 of the cavalrymen were killed before the airmen were overpowered and the machines seized.

Main Liners Stand Firm.

In the north the French are still delivering furious attacks against the German soldiers guarding General Von Kluck's main line of defense, but the main liners are standing firm. The Germans are equipped with considerable artillery, which is kept in action against the French almost continuously. The "Jack Johnsons," as the soldiers call the bursting shrapnel, are falling in the French lines continuously, but are doing small damaage to the troops fighting in the extreme northern part of the theatre of action, according to reports from the front.

These bursting shrapnel of the Germans are filled with a powder that gives off a black, greasy smoke when they explode, hence arises the nickname. The smoke is designed to enable the German gunners to locate the spot where the shells fall.

General Von Kluck's main line does not extend to Peronne, around which place fighting is still in progress. The Germans in that region are advanced lines.

It is impossible to estimate the losses of men of all ranks. The plain, east of Verdun, is said to be strewn with 15,000 dead awaiting burial. Ten thousand Germans are said to have fallen in the furious attacks made against the French at Verdun. Westward, in the Argonne region, upon the Plateau of Craonne, and still farther west to the Oise, the casualties have been staggering. The world will undoubtedly be appalled when the true death figures are given out by the governments.

LEAVES DOT TO SUFFRAGE

Mrs. Leslie's Will Gives Residue of Estate to the Cause.

New York, Sept. 28.—The residue of the estate of the late Baroness De Bazus, formerly Mrs. Frank Leslie, has been bequeathed to the cause of woman suffrage, it was learned today. The estate has been estimated at $2,000,000.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, said today that she had been named as recipient of the residue, but had not been told yet how much the sum would be.

WOMAN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY

Mrs. Annette Adams Gets Recognition From Uncle Sam.

Washington, Sept. 28. — The first woman ever recognized by the United States government in a legal capacity is Mrs. Annette Abbot Adams, of San Francisco, whom President Wilson today appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of California.

SAYS TYPHOID HITS THE GERMAN ARMY

British Report Has Kaiser's Men Suffering From Disease in Camps.

London, Sept. 28.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the German army and large numbers of men are being stricken with this disease.

The field hospitals are said to be crowded with soldiers suffering from this affliction and with dysentery and measles. Where armies fight for many days over the same ground as is now the case in France, the spread of epidemics is facilitated. This is especially so when weather conditions are unfavorable.

The weather in eastern France has been rainy and chilly and the men have been exposed for more than two weeks to these inclement conditions, sleeping in muddy, wet trenches and getting insufficient food.

Allies Have Advantage.

There is also much sickness in the French and British armies, but being nearer their bases, these troops have had the advantage of better supplies, both as regards food and clothing Both the allies have also the advantage of better railway and hospital service. The sick can be and are transported to Paris and other cities in central or southern France, and many of the sick and wounded English soldiers are sent back to England. This leaves the Red Cross and army medical staffs free to give their undivided attention to the wounded. So severe has been the fighting in the battles making up the great Aisne campaign that there has not been time to bury all the corpses and destroy the carcasses of dead horses. Consequently, this condition of affairs has aggravated the infection.

Dysentery and measles are particularly dangerous under such conditions as prevail now in the German camp. The train service in the hands of the Germans have been utilized for the transportation of guns and troops and the medical facilities are believed to be far inadequate for the handling of widespread disease.

Before the campaign has extended another few months, however, the troops will find themselves hardened. A considerable factor in every war is hardening men to the point where they can stand long marches on short rations and exposure while undergoing the fatigue of hard fighting. The present wave of sickness will rid the German army of its weakest men and leave the brawniest to continue the fighting.

Tighten Censorship.

It is believed, although no official figures have been issued in this regard, that there are about 4,000 Germans in hospitals suffering from typhoid, pneumonia, measles and dysentery.

That there are important movements under way on the part of the allies is indicated by the tightening of the English censorship a second time.

From now on, no correspondents are to be permitted within 25 miles of the front, and no reports of fighting will be allowed until five days after the action has taken place. No correspondents will be allowed to detail changes in positions of British troops until seven days after such changes have taken place.

But for the press reports which the French government allows to be cabled from Paris, the world would be in almost utter ignorance of the progress of the world's greatest battle, now being fought.

BASEBALL

A SUCCESSFUL MANAGER

George Stallings, pilot of the Boston Braves, has earned the title of "great manager." There is no doubt now of the place his team will hold at the close of the season, which is only a few days away.

Before the present baseball season started, Manager Stallings made the prediction that the team would finish at the top. The season was young yet when the Braves landed in last place. For three months they were anchored there, showing not the least sign of getting out of the rut until July, when they began to win games consecutively. On July 18 the Braves left last place and never again dropped back. One club after another was passed, until they reached the heels of the Giants, and a few weeks ago they passed that club as well. The achievement was one of the most sensational in the history of baseball.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Following is the position of the clubs in the three big leagues on Monday morning, September 28:

National League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	86	56	.606
New York	78	65	.545
St. Louis	77	68	.531
Chicago	75	71	.514
Philadelphia	72	74	.493
Brooklyn	70	75	.483
Pittsburg	63	80	.441
Cincinnati	57	89	.396

American League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	95	49	.662
Boston	87	58	.600
Washington	77	69	.528
Detroit	76	71	.517
Chicago	68	79	.462
New York	67	79	.459
St. Louis	66	79	.455
Cleveland	48	100	.324

Federal League.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	82	63	.569
Indianapolis	80	63	.596
Baltimore	75	64	.532
Buffalo	73	66	.525
Brooklyn	71	70	.503
Kansas City	65	77	.458
St. Louis	61	80	.433
Pittsburg	57	80	.416

GERMAN KILLED IN AIR BATTLE WITH ENGLISHMAN

London, Sept. 26.—In a battle in the air between a German and an English aviator, near Hals, the German was killed, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. today.

The English aviator was doing scout duty, when the German gave battle to him.

Hale is about 18 miles southwest of Brussels.

FOUR AMERICANS LOCKED UP AS WAR PRISONERS

Plymouth, Sept. 26.—James Thomas Macey, an attorney of Denver, Colo.; Joseph Klenert, of Paterson, N. J.; Gustave Starke, of Detroit, Mich., and Kurt Sommer, of New York, all of whom had American passports, have been imprisoned here.

GERMANS ACCUSE FRENCH OF KILLING WOUNDED MEN

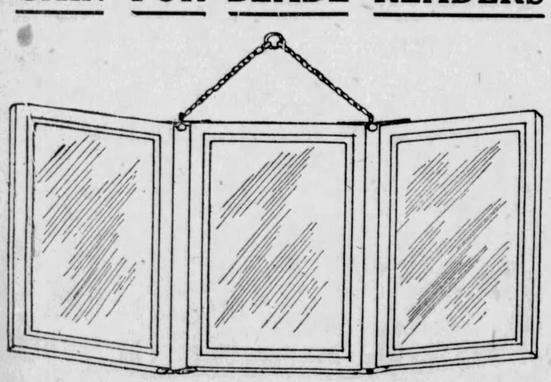
Berlin, via Sayville, Sept. 25.—The Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency, has published a statement giving details of an alleged outrage committed by French military bicyclists under command of an officer on wounded German soldiers in two Red Cross motor cars near Bethencourt.

Only two men suceeded in making their escape and in spite of their wounds, while the remainder were killed by the bicyclists, who then robbed the corpses.

ADMIRAL WINSLOW DEAD

Washington, Sept. 25.—Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., retired, is dead at Florence, Italy, according to a consular dispatch received here today. The time of his death is not stated.

HANDSOME TRIPLICATE MIRROR--ANOTHER BARGAIN FOR BLADE READERS



The retail price of this mirror is usually $2.25. It is 9 inches high and 21 inches wide—folding in three sections so you can view yourself from any angle. It has a bright, polished nickle frame, complete with chain hanger and reinforced hanger. The mirrors are of German crystal with rich leatherette backs.

98 CENTS--POSTPAID

This is only one of The Blade's many profit-sharing premiums. It is really a bargain—made possible by The Blade's big purchasing power.

ADDRESS Weekly Blade Premium Dept Toledo, Ohio

21 JEWELED 20 YEAR SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH $5.95

Guaranteed genuine 21 ruby jeweled watch, both case and movement guaranteed 20 years, latest Railroad model, adjusted to 3 positions, also heat and cold, patent regulator, exposed winding wheel, double sunk white enamel dial, heavy spade hands. Elegantly engraved gold filled case, either open face or hunting style. Movement stem set and guaranteed. 21 Jewel, case stamped 20 year guarantee. Worth $25 to anyone who requires an absolutely accurate timekeeper. Equal bargain ever offered. Send your name and address and we will send this watch C.O.D. by Insured Parcel Post. Pay your postman $5.95 when you receive the watch. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Order today, mention open face or hunting style. ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 10-G CHICAGO, ILL.

BIG VALUE BOX RETAIL VALUE 70c YOU SELL IT FOR 50c

EARN THIS ROCKER EASY

SELL 25 BOXES OF THIS SOAP AND EARN THIS FINE UPHOLSTERED ROCKER—

We will send this fine Rocker and twenty-five 7-bar Boxes of our Big Bargain Assorted Soap to any responsible person on thirty days' credit. Don't send any money unless you want to—just fill out the coupon below, giving names of two reliable business men as references, and if satisfactory, we will ship Soap and Rocker at once. You sell the Soap at 50c a box—send us the $12.50 when it is sold and keep the Rocker as your reward.

SOAP EASY TO SELL Everybody knows that Crofts & Reed Toilet Soap is the best that can be procured. We have been making high grade Toilet Soaps for 25 years. This box contains 7 bars of our most popular and expensive soaps—70c retail value—you sell it for 50c. You can sell 25 boxes in a few hours.

DESCRIPTION OF ROCKER—Frame of solid Oak, Golden Oak finish; front posts and arms 4 in. wide; upholstered in best black imitation leather; spring seat 20x20 in.; back 27 in. high from seat.

CROFTS & REED CO. DEPT. A 474 CHICAGO

Crofts & Reed Co., Dept. A 474 Chicago

Please ship to my address twenty-five 7-bar Boxes of Assorted Soap and Rocker No. 90174. I agree to sell the Soap at 50c a box and send you $12.50 within 30 days.

Name.....

Address.....

P.O...... *State*.....

I refer you to the following business men of my town:

Name.....

Business.....

Name.....

Business.....

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men wanted—Prepare as firemen, brakemen, motormen, colored train porters; no experience necessary. Steady work. Write Inter Railway, care Weekly Blade, Box A-140, Toledo, O.

Young men, become railway mail clerks; $75 month. Examination description free. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted district managers in every state to handle our goods and appoint agents. Big money. Samples and particulars, 10c. B. Turner, Greensburg, Ind.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Motormen, conductors, interurbans; earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 monthly; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box H-136, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men wanted with rigs to introduce our guaranteed poultry preparations; $100 monthly salary and expenses—year contract. Dept. 10, Redwood Chemical Co., St. Paul, Minn.

$15 weekly easily earned at home anywhere making Incandescant Mantles; whole or spare time; men wanted in every town; write for particulars. Aurolite Co., 166 Bay st., Toronto, Canada.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Women to start millinery designing business in their homes; $25 to $75 week. Write immediately for free sample lessons and book, "How to BeCome Expert Millinery Designer." Earn while learning. Franklin Millinery Institute, Desk C, Rochester, N. Y.

Do you want another $2 daily? No experience, constant spare time work; knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Helping Hand Stores, (Inc.) Dept. 906, Chicago.

Write moving picture plays; $50 each; all or spare time; correspondence course unnecessary; details free. Atlas Pub. Co., 403, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wanted—Women to start dressmaking designing business in their own homes; $25 to $75 week; earn while learning. Write immediately for free sample lessons and book "How to Become Expert Dressmaker-designer." Franklin Institute, Desk D, Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Song Writers—We want ballads, instrumentals, numbers, patriotic, novelty and love songs for immediate publication. Submit words only or with music complete, or write for our valuable free booklet setting forth the fairest, most liberal proposition offered. Established 1897. Many successes. Have paid writers thousands in royalties; protection guaranteed. JOHN T. HALL, 37 Columbus Circle, New York City.

Thousands U. S. government life jobs now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. No lay-offs. Common education sufficient. Pull unnecessary. Write immediately for full list of positions and free sample examination questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Wanted—Responsible party to take charge of business in each county. New automatic combination tool, combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 8 tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells to farmers, shops, teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalogue and terms upon request. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions," patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 67, Washington, D. C.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward & Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Take our word for it that 5 in 1 is the biggest agent's proposition of the year; smallest pocket scissors, key ring, cigar cutter, bottle opener, buttonhook, all 5 in 1; article about the size of half dollar; fine steel; fast seller; don't waste time on worked-out goods. Send 10c for sample and particulars. H. Hesjah Mfg. Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

Active, permanent agents for lamp chimney that won't break; sales quickly made by throwing it on the floor or standing on it; may be rolled downstairs or heated and plunged into cold water without breaking; almost every home a sale; send 25 cents today for sample by parcel post prepaid and begin at once. Arrow Plate Lamp Chimney Company, Dept. 18, Pittsburg, Pa.

Agents—Make $5,000 this year. Be your own boss; independent; abundant money; your time your own. All or spare time—at home or traveling. Write E. M. FELTMAN, Sales Mgr. 504, Third St., Cincinnati, O., today for full particulars.

Chiropractic doctors make big incomes; be independent; work for yourself; complete correspondence course, including diploma, only $25. National College Chiropractic, 19 Monroe ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Agents—$1,200 to $1,500 a year, permanent position assured. Exclusive territory. We teach the inexperienced how to succeed. Let us show you. Novelty Cutlery Co., 138 Bar st., Canton, O.

Every household on farm—In small town or suburbs—where oil lamps are used needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp; burns common coal oil (kerosene) gives light five times as bright as electric. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds making earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for FREE TRIAL. MANTLE LAMP CO., 886 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Agents—Greatest offer ever made. Eleven-piece toilet article set and $1.00 carving set, all cost you 50c; sells for $1.00—twenty sales a day easy. Write today. Pierce Chemical Co., Station C, Chicago.

PERSONAL.

Stop Tobacco without harmful drugging; quickly, secretly, pleasantly; interesting booklet free. J. Ben Bradford, Asheville, N. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Little farms in Valley of Virginia. Good fruit, vegetable and poultry country. Be independent. 5 and 10-acre tracts in Shenandoah Valley, $250.00 and up, easy terms. Write for handsome booklet now. F. N. LaBaume, Agri. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 203 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Movies—Used opera chairs bought and sold. Empire Seat Exchange, Corning, N. Y. New York office, 1400 Broadway, Suite 510. Pittsburg, Pa., 407 Orchard Place. Agents wanted.

MEDICAL.

Two bottles of Hanna's Appendicitis Lotion cures appendicitis or gallstones in three days. Sent postpaid $1 per bottle. J. Hanna, Scott, Ohio.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.

Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 9th, Washington, D. C.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free books. Inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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AGENTS. Make $300 a Month. It's selling like wildfire. WRITE FOR SAMPLE. Hytee's Factories, 106 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS—MAKE $100 to $300 per month easy selling our new Triplicate Sauce Pan. Cooking utensil for 3 different foods on one burner. 400 Specialties—all wide sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large catalogue. AMERICAN ALUMINUM MFG. CO. Div. 340 Lemont, Ill.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

SEXUAL Knowledge and Eugenics By Winfield Scott Hall, Ph. D., M. D. New Book All Need To Read Sex Facts Plainly Told; Eugenics Fully Explained. Price $1.00; By Mail $1.10; Under Plain Wrapper. International Bible House, S-411 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa. Agents Wanted—Write for Terms and Free Outfit.

MEN—TRY THIS FINE RAZOR SEND NO MONEY

25 YEARS Guaranteed

TRY IT TEN DAYS. You will enjoy the smoothest and easiest shaves of your life. After trial, if pleased, pay our FACTORY PRICE of $1.65, and we will send you FREE our $1 STROP and our $1 HONE, and if you do as we ask you can get them and razor shown. If razor does not please, just return at end of ten days. CUT OUT THIS ad, send it to-day, accept offer, and will pay you or return Razor promptly. MIDDLEBROOKS CUTLERY WORKS D-15 CHICAGO

$3.00 Razor for $1 Serviceable Strop FREE

A genuine reliable hollow-ground razor, made of the finest tempered steel and fully warranted. Sold regularly for $3.00, our price direct to you $1.00, postpaid. We'll send you FREE a brecocho-hide strop if you act NOW. Money back if not satisfied. Address Dept. D. UNITED RAZOR SALES CO., 142 Carver St., Pittsburgh, Pa.